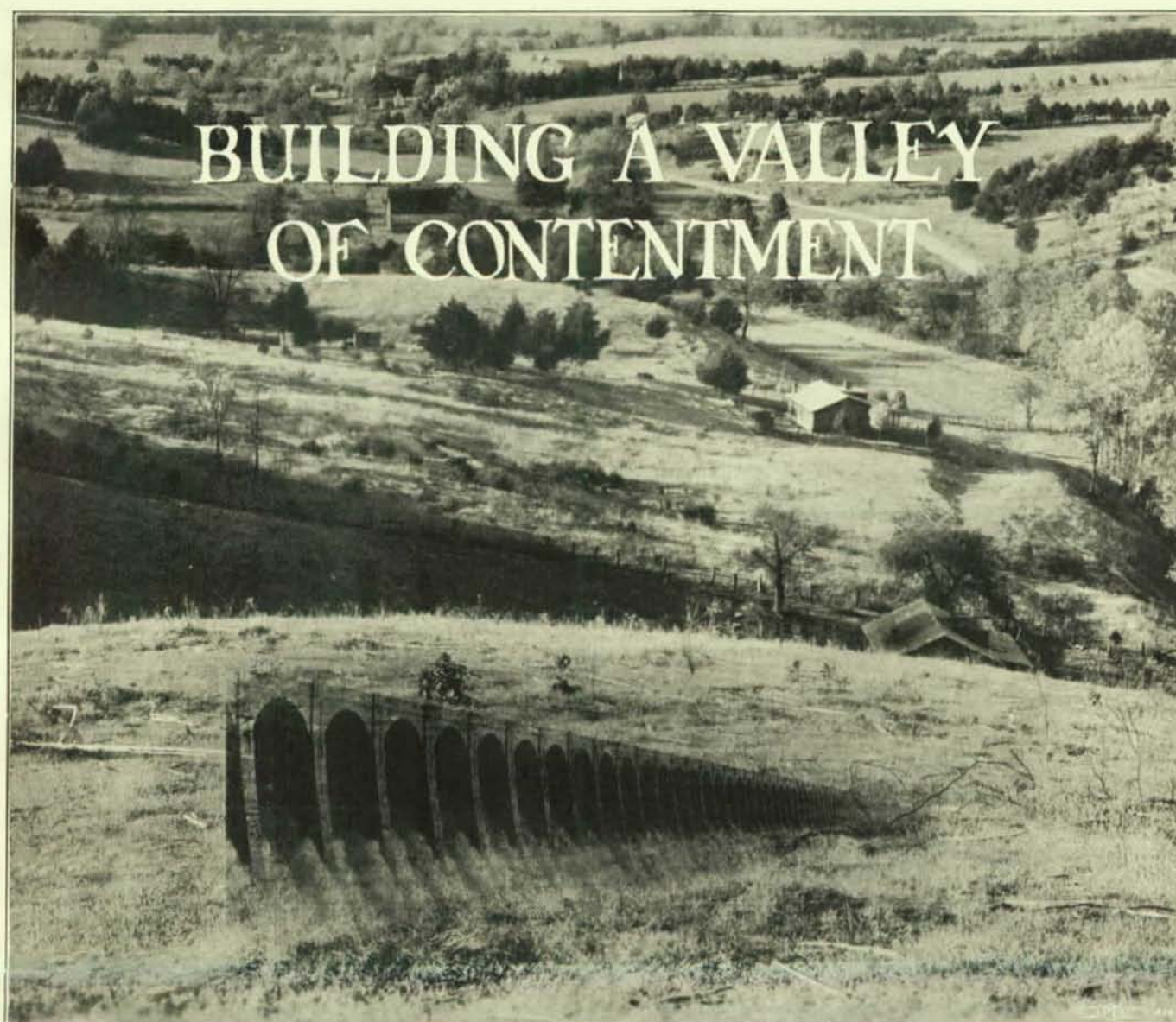


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

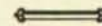
WASHINGTON, D. C, SEPTEMBER, 1934

NO. 9





*Schooldays, Schooldays,
Dear old Golden Rule
Days,
Readin' and writin' and
'rithmetic,
Taught to the tune of a
hickory stick. . . .*



Further on than the days of the Three R's and the hickory stick are the days for the "higher education" of the children, when they may be expected to discover their talents and develop them.

To get beyond the fundamentals of the grade schools, children need help, and the natural source of such help is "Dad."

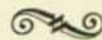
Dad often needs help, too, to prepare for the educational requirements of the children, and often uses life insurance as his aid.

The father of our policy-holders in the picture is depending on fifteen year endowment policies to help with the education of his children.

One fifteen year endowment policy for \$500.00 taken each year for four years, at a cost of about \$30.00 a year for each policy, provides payments from the insurance company to the child of \$500.00 yearly in time to use for the four-year college expenses.

Think it over, Dad and Mother, for **your** children. The earlier you start their educational policies, the surer you are that when the time comes, the money will be ready.

Let Union Cooperative help toward Higher Education.



Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

The Electrical Workers Journal is gratified to be the first to publish the story of the development of labor relations in the T. V. A. projects. No one has visited this section without a firm impression that a remarkable experiment, not only in power development but in human relations is going forward.

Henry M. Monahan, business manager of L. U. No. 666, of Richmond, Va., is contributing weekly an article on local labor in the "Richmond News Leader."

No group of articles appearing in this Journal attracted more wide-spread attention than those centering in bare neutral and standard degradation. These were read widely all over the United States.

A. R. Copeley, member of L. U. No. 117, writes: "In the June issue I read with interest the article, 'Bare Neutral Door to Standard Degradation.' The fore-runner of this method I anticipated would come back when was started the use of single fusing, I believe this was about the year 1920.

"My experience with the single fuse method goes hand in hand with the bare neutral.

"In October last year this department during Fire Prevention Week put on a fire-shock prevention show in conjunction with the fire department. One gentleman, when I was showing him a cabinet I had built showing what will happen to the wiring system when pennies or other than fuses are installed in cut-out block, said, 'Oh, I would place a penny back of only one fuse, not both of them.' So you see this method of fusing is all wrong just as the bare neutral is."

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NORRIS DAM AS CONCEIVED BY ARCHITECTS

A Dam Has Various Uses: It Acts as Flood Control; It Furnishes Power; It Creates Beauty in the Form of a Great Lake With Green, Wooded Shores. A Modern Tourist Camp Is Already Erected Near the Norris Dam.





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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1934

NO. 9

Basis Laid for New Standard of Living

By EYE-WITNESS

I.

SUDDENLY you reach the brow of an overhanging cliff and look down upon the animated scene before you. It impresses with its immensity. On the cliff opposite two huge steel towers have been erected and these carry cable-ways to the towers looming above your head. Below the Clinch River runs muddily, narrowed by the restraining embankments of the coffer dam. Alongside the coffer dam, perhaps 30 feet below the bed of the river, lies the deep excavation out of limestone into which even now six-ton buckets are emptying concrete for two spillways.

The Norris Dam which you are surveying is not wide, but high, and destined to reach a height of 250 feet. It really connects two sides of the great canyon, cut for ages by the rushing mountain river. As you look up this stream you see that crews of men have been busy clearing the ground and hillsides for the great reservoir destined to impound a lake 80 miles long with a shore line of 800 miles. Sixteen hundred men are employed upon this enterprise in four shifts of five and three-quarter hours each—a 33-hour week. (When Steinmetz spoke of the six-hour day 15 years ago, he was looked upon as only a social dreamer, now the six-hour day is a reality.)

All is animation. Control men operating telephones from the steel towers signal the group below so that there will be perfect synchronization between the concrete car and the activities in the pit below. This vast project is self-contained. Stone is taken from the neighboring hillside, crushed in the crushers nearby and sent on the conveyor belt to the mixers, from which it is put into huge buckets and poured into the cavern below. Without exacting any price upon the human element involved, the dam is to be built in 18 months, cutting the normal time about one-half.

Great Valley Revealed

Electrical workers would be interested in viewing the dam by night for here one has an opportunity to get something of the force and spell of the enterprise not visible by day. Adept lighting has made the site accessible to the eye by night as by day. Lamps of 1,000 watt intensity, burning electricity furnished by the government, attest to the skill of the more than half-hundred electricians on the

Hurly-burly over Tennessee Valley development is revealed as age-old struggle to improve human living standards. Already living conditions are elevated. Great masses loyal to federal project. Civilization is nothing more nor less than improved living standards.

job. One can stand at the now developing Norris Dam, 32 miles from Knoxville, and secure a mental picture of the onward sweep of the great Tennessee River and its tributaries southward and then northwards toward the Ohio. Six principal states are affected by its torrential flow and a federal valley largely untouched by modern industrialism is spread before one's imagination.

The new dam at Norris is largely a flood control project. It will impound the gigantic lake which will furnish not only recreation to thousands but will guarantee an even flow of power on the great dams below at Muscle Shoals, 400 miles distant. Transporting one's self for a moment to the Muscle Shoals region one sees activities below the 15-year-old Wilson Dam, at Pickwick Landing, where another dam is about to be constructed, largely to make the Tennessee River more navigable, and above, 25 miles away where the new Wheeler Dam, two miles in length, is already under way. It is because of these activities that Tennessee Valley has become the center of attraction for the whole United States and perhaps for the world. "U. S. T. V. A." on motor cars, huge trucks, and railway engines has become a symbol of the new day, not only for this valley but for the whole United States. For this reason many people are saying the basis for a new type of co-operative life is being laid in this great territory. Some even assert a new civilization is being formed, but this latter phrase has given opportunity for counter propagandists to attack the Tennessee Valley projects on a sectional basis. It seems proper for us to refer to this project as a new basis laid for increasing the standard of living for perhaps 6,000,000 people. No one can object to this point of view inasmuch as

conservatives, moderates and radicals can unite upon this goal of our economic life.

The Tennessee Valley covers about 9,200 square miles. Hitherto it has always been looked upon as an agricultural community until the United States Government, under the stress of war, in 1918, erected the Wilson Dam and located industrial nitrate plants at that site in order to supply certain needed war materials to aid the farmers in this great valley. Now the surprising ability of the Tennessee River to return cheap power has brought the plant forward by elevating the living standards of this great section of the population, by furnishing electrical power for domestic as well as industrial use, and by filling the smiling valley with industries which will be a blessing rather than a curse to the thousands of workers who are employed.

II.

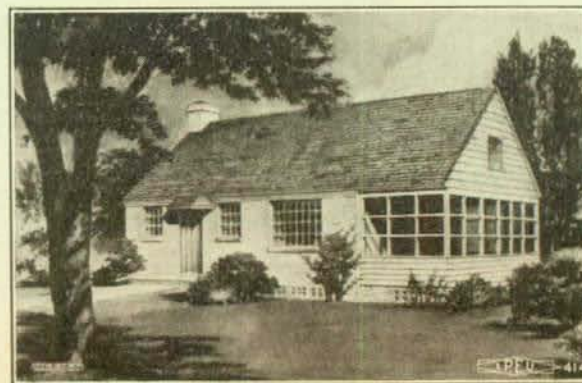
The tremendous interest of the American people in the Tennessee Valley projects is attested by the constant flow of visitors from all over the country. At Muscle Shoals your reporter found a cluster of 12 automobiles parked at Wilson Dam, only two of which came from one state. No day goes by unless scores of people come to view the old enterprise, Muscle Shoals, or the new at Norris, Tenn., 32 miles from Knoxville, the point farthest north in the valley where activity now proceeds. These visitors are made aware that something new and interesting is being enacted. The spirit of the workers on these jobs is not one of solemn inertia nor of whipped up speed. One beholds the huge working force carrying on as a unit as if impelled by one idea and full appreciation of the social aims of the project. When one leaves the workers themselves and enters the offices of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in Knoxville, and talks with the executives and administrators, he discovers that the phrase most frequently on their lips is "socially desirable."

III.

About four miles from the Norris Dam the town of Norris has been laid out. Here beautiful and livable homes have been erected and a modern construction camp built, both of which indicate that a new standard for the measuring of living conditions of workers has been set up



(At Left) This Simple House Has Its Own Beauty and Comfort.



(At Right) This Is the Type of New House Being Erected in the Tennessee Valley Area.

and rigidly adhered to. The construction camp is no more like a camp of the old private industrial type than are the slums of an industrial city like New Pennsylvania Avenue. Some consideration to esthetic values has been given in the erection of dormitories, community halls and cafeteria. These are pleasing to the eye, comfortable and inviting. The old terms "mess hall" and "bunk house" have been abandoned for the more civilized terms of dormitory and cafeteria. Great space is set aside in the dormitories for shower baths.

Food Is Excellent

The cafeteria is a model of its kind. It operates 24 hours a day. On entering the worker is met by a line of friendly waitresses who select the food and distribute it. A worker pays, at the gate, 25 cents a meal and there is no limitation except his own capacity upon the amount of food he may consume. Excellent cuts of meat and fowl, fresh vegetables from the gardens nearby, milk from the camp's own dairy unite to produce a meal which ordinarily might cost 75 or 80 cents. One is allowed to penetrate to the completely electrified kitchen behind the main dining room. Here the giant ovens and the great ranges are all electrically operated, with little heat to worry the cooks and with a great deal of cleanliness.

Houses Are Electrified

One naturally, following his meal, takes a path through the woods to some of the pleasant homes that have been erected for workers at the dam. These are not laid out in stiff rows, but nestle among the trees in the garden village style. The plans are not so standardized that they become unsightly to the eye. The materials include frame, brick and stone. Wood panelling makes all the interiors attractive. The kitchen is usually large and contains electrical refrigeration and an electrical cooking stove. Baths are invariable. All houses are to be heated by electricity. The rates vary from \$18.00 to \$45.00 a month. Because even these low rents have made the homes prohibitive to some workers, a new group of houses has been erected of cinder block, which has brought down criticism upon the Tennessee Valley Authority

from hostile sources, declaring that the old line of cleavage between the classes has been undoubtedly emphasized at Norris. However, when these cinder block houses are stuccoed, the essential difference between the two types will not be apparent and the low waged worker will be given a house such as he has never been accustomed to live in before.

Full Community Life

Norris is to become a permanent village for workers at the Dam and incidentally a monument to Senator George Norris, who fought so valiantly in order that the power in the Tennessee River might be conserved for the whole people. If one passes from the houses to the community hall he will find activity night and day because the four shift system finds some of the workers at leisure all the time. An excellent library, a theatre, conference rooms, play rooms and a good commissary make the community hall a real center of workers' life. At night all the halls are occupied either by meetings of unions or by classes in vocational education. These classes have been formed at the instance of the workers themselves and vary in content from mechanical drawing and radio construction to gardening and bee culture.

Some wag reporter visiting the community hall and viewing its quiet but intense activity dubbed the camp at Norris "Camp Fauntleroy." Ping pong is the most exciting physical activity, but the

intense intellectual activity going forward in the classes suggests a more appropriate term such as "Camp Technology."

IV.

"How do you like working for Uncle Sam?" one worker was asked. "I like it better in 1934 than I did in 1918," he replied. "This work is constructive, not destructive," he added. Then with simple seriousness he went on to say "I am a believer enough in a supreme being to hold that the rivers and the land and the good from them should be shared by everybody." This is typical of the attitude of the native workers who have come to join the project in the Tennessee Valley. They are on the whole a deeply religious people with quick intelligence and ability to think out problems for themselves.

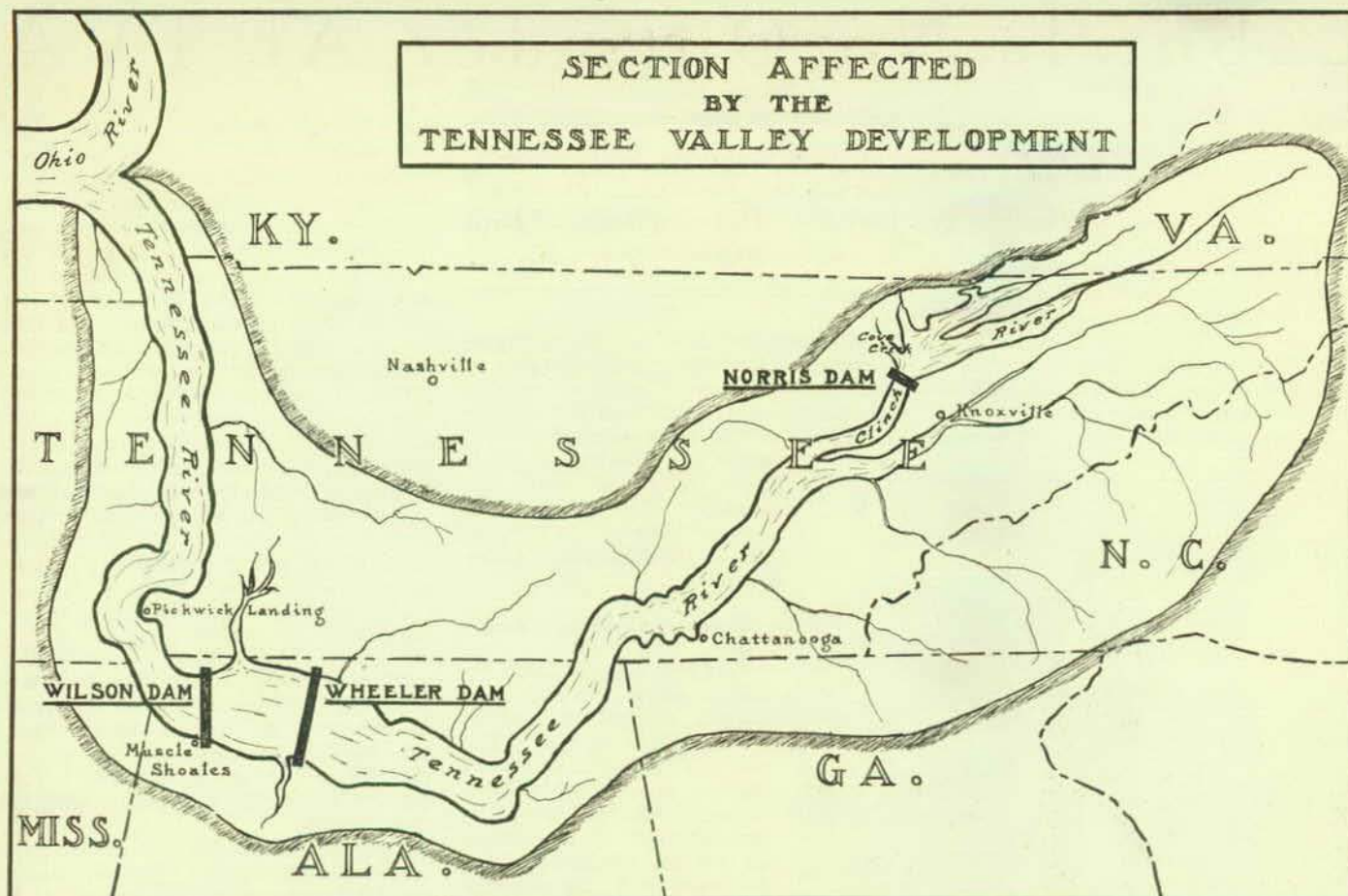
A strong workers' education movement has developed in the valley. This movement is directed toward securing the holding of general courses dealing with the social aims of the TVA. A group of workers at Muscle Shoals requested, in addition to certain technical courses which they are anxious to have, a general course in the history of public ownership in America and labor problems.

Intensive Study Goes Forward

A group of about 60 college men who are employed at Norris have met twice a week and heard such topics as these discussed: Place of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act in the New Deal program; land planning and housing program; co-operatives as an economic program in the TVA; rights and responsibilities of organized labor; town making. The unions are active through the Tennessee Valley Workers Council, a more extended description of which will appear in another section of this issue.

Down at Muscle Shoals two villages already erected afford remarkable living advantages for many families. Old Village No. 1, which has now taken the name of "Taville," is a cluster of modern houses that rent for \$3.00 a room. In this particular village the residents operate their own community life, elect a mayor and direct their school. A large community hall in the country club style offers social facilities. Old Village No.





2, of frame construction, set in a forest, and renting for only \$1.50 a room, at-tests to the rights of the general stand-ard of living in the TVA project.

The workers have been instrumental in holding labor conferences dealing with modern labor problems. In Knoxville, in July, the Central Labor Union, in co-operation with TVA, held a successful conference. Similar conferences are planned by the workers in the Muscle Shoals region.

Carpenters Suggest Plan

The carpenters' Local No. 50, Knoxville, recently addressed a letter to the directors of the Tennessee Valley projects in which this paragraph was contained:

"We have spent most of our lives learning the art of furniture making and now are unable to find employment. Few of us have sufficient furniture in our homes because the tools of production are owned by individualistic business men. * * *"

"We have followed the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority and look upon it as the most important single sector in the entire New Deal front."

V.

A group of workers representing three unions recently came to the labor relations section of TVA. They were members of the stonecutters', masons' and quarry workers' local unions. They stated that stone was largely the material used in houses in the \$10,000 and \$15,000 class

and that the market for these was very small. They said they saw the houses being erected were largely of brick, frame and cinder block construction. They could see very little future for their trade. The labor relations section took under consideration this problem. They found that in a brick house \$17.00 of unit construction was divided as between material \$9.00 and labor, \$8.00. The labor relations section determined that all of the \$17.00 per unit construction could go for labor if houses were built of the beautiful native limestone of which there was a great abundance on a government reservation near Norris Dam. As a result, the Norris Stone Masons' Co-operative Association was formed and given a contract to erect 10 stone houses in that vicinity, thus employing nearly all of the members of the masons', stonecutters' and quarry workers' local unions.

What Kind of Industries?

This is but an example of the kind of thing that is being worked out in the Tennessee Valley. A co-operative type of production is quite naturally showing itself and a number of co-operatives have been formed. Whether this form of productive enterprise will develop in numerous instances remains to be seen as the management of the Tennessee Valley faces the future. It is an open secret that it is troubled most by one problem, namely, what control can be exercised over the industries that are destined to come into the Valley attracted by cheap power.

This question has been asked by some of the workers of the Tennessee Valley management. The workers ask, "Is the government going to permit sweatshops and other low grade industrial enterprises to come to Knoxville, Florence, Sheffield and the other towns, keep down the construction costs by buying low-cost government power and be permitted to exploit workers so that the cost of production can go still lower? If the sweatshop type is not allowed to come, how can the government forbid their coming, and how may a more social type of private enterprise be stimulated?"

Director David E. Lilienthal has publicly made the statement that he will oppose any kind of labor or community exploitation by industries attracted to the valley. Whatever the future may be in this respect, it is evident to any visitor to this federal enterprise that a new type of life is being stimulated, that a great success has already been achieved, that the Tennessee Valley is worthy of the attention of the entire American people.

If I had my life to live over again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once a week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use.

The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature.—Darwin.

Labor Is No Outsider At TVA

IN the history of American industry and government there are four stages of evolution in worker relations. These stages are:

1. Disorganization or simple gang form of organization.
2. Existence of worker unions in sub rosa or subterranean form.
3. Recognition of the union but with non-co-operative results. Here the function of the union is largely defensive.
4. Recognition of the union on a co-operative and affirmative basis.

In the Tennessee Valley experiment

Labor Relations Section occupies central position in Personnel Division. Has confidence of both management and men.

of workers education, and union representation. His office is called upon to handle many types of problems such as are familiar to international labor representatives or business managers of local unions. In addition he is called upon to aid in the formulation of new labor policies incident to the ongoing life of the Tennessee Valley projects.

Foreman Condemns Self

Not long ago the labor relations office received complaints against a certain foreman on the job. The workers asserted that he was inclined to be irascible, quick to anger, and abusive. The director took up this matter of proper conduct of the foreman with the superintendent on the job. The superintendent called the foreman in with the director and started to talk about the allegation. The foreman lost his temper at once and began to abuse the director of labor relations. Mr. Killen quietly said to the superintendent, "I was only dealing with complaints of certain workers under the foreman. I had no complete evidence that the charges were true, but his conduct at this conference is evidence enough that the charges are true." This simple incident indicates the type of adjustment which goes on daily on a job that employs several thousands of workers of skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled rating.

Full Co-operation Given

The co-operating arm of the workers organization in the Tennessee Valley projects, namely, the Tennessee Valley Workers Council, composed of representatives of job committees of unions, co-operates fully with the labor relations section. The labor relations section is operating upon the idea that the function of unionism in the Tennessee Valley projects is different from the function of unionism in the private industrial field. It considers the Tennessee Valley project as a non-profit enterprise but one, however, which must be self-support-

ing and self-liquidating. It considers the workers, their families and their friends are to be the chief beneficiaries—first, as active producers, and secondly, as consumers. The labor relations section believes that the houses that the workers build will be occupied by the workers, that the soil that they salvage will be tilled by the workers, and that the power that is generated will be consumed largely by the workers themselves. It considers its field of activity broad in dealing with wages and hours, adjustment and promotion, transfer and discharge, child labor, safety and health, employees' right to organize, with the full execution of the Tennessee Valley Authority labor policy and the achievement and complete success of the Tennessee Valley experiment.

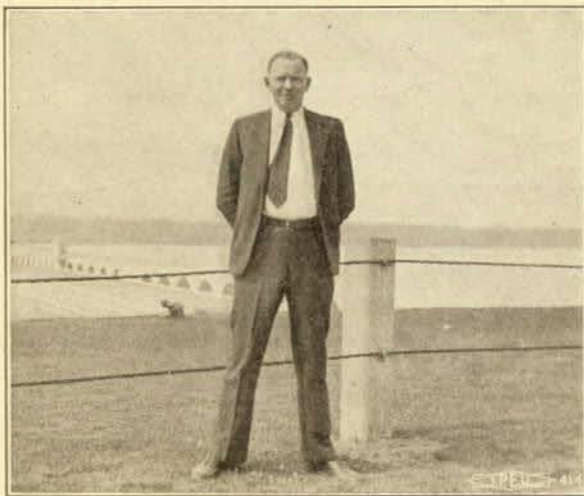
Director Killen has outlined the following policy:

"This whole TVA project has certain social purposes directly aimed to benefit the worker. Not profits, but a larger life, freedom from economic fear and insecurity, and wider opportunities for the men's co-operative capacities are the ends sought.

"Workers themselves can do much to make this labor policy effective. As individuals and organized groups they are expected to study the values to be gained by relating themselves and their plans to the whole program and by striving for the success of the project and the welfare of all the workers, rather than of just their own craft or group. Decent living wages and working conditions above the average prevailing in this region will be provided, and it is expected that the increased efficiency of workers, producing for their own consumption, will make up for the increased costs.

"Increased efficiency will reduce the cost of production and the price to the consumer. Inefficiency, jurisdictional disputes and needless conflicts will increase costs and prices and will retard a project which holds great potential good

(Continued on page 412)



CLAIR C. KILLEN

Director of Labor Relations TVA. He has had varied experience as engineer, contractor and international representative for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

now going forward on a wide scale the first three stages have been passed over and ignored, and the fourth type of worker relations fully embraced.

Built into the intricate structure of organization of the Tennessee Valley Authority's complex interests and activities is a labor relations section. To our knowledge no other government department of activity here in the United States and its possessions has a similar agency. The labor relations section is an integral part of the personnel division of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is on a par with the employment section and the training section of the personnel division. It has status and is a functioning, going agency receiving the full co-operation of the many other departments that go to make up the complex work of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Clair C. Killen, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and at one time an International Representative for that organization, is director of labor relations. E. G. Schultz is assistant director. Mr. Killen has been on the job since the inception of the work in the Tennessee Valley. His office acts as a clearing house for all labor questions, including research questions, engineering practices, producers' co-operatives, complaints and grievances, certain types



This Building Houses the Labor Relations Section of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Tennessee Workers Council Plans and Guides

At Norris, Tenn., where the third great dam on the Tennessee River is being erected, 1,544 hourly workers are employed, 1,000 reservoir clearance men, and 100 annual workers. The crafts involved are:

Electrical workers,
Carpenters,
Operating engineers,
Plumbers,
Iron workers,
Painters,
Brick masons,
Machinists,
Welders,
Boiler makers.

These men are formed into the unions of their craft affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Government Employees also has local unions in this project. The workers are divided as follows: Skilled, 45 per cent; unskilled and semi-skilled, 55 per cent. Job committees have been appointed from groups concerned. These in turn have sent representatives to the Tennessee Valley Workers Council over which Bradford Wignot, an electrical worker, is chairman. The purposes of the Tennessee Valley Workers Council

Council building itself into great government enterprise. Stresses union co-operative management.

have been formally set up by the central committee as follows:

"1. To more effectively help carry out the aims and purposes of the TVA Act of Congress than is possible without labor organization.

"2. To adapt labor organization to changing relationships between producers, management and consumers.

"3. To do a better job of familiarizing TVA workers with the absolute necessity of insuring the success of the general purposes of the TVA enterprise.

"4. To carry on genuine collective representation with more overall efficiency than is possible without organization.

"5. To prepare and encourage organized groups of workers to take on more social and economic responsibility."

The central committee, known as the Tennessee Valley Workers Council, is facing its task with enthusiasm and in-

telligence. Its spirit is co-operative. It wants to prove that labor can actually take part in the problems of management and administration in an affirmative, positive way. Secondly, it wants to aid the workers to solve some of their community problems in the construction camps. To date this central committee has made suggestions to the management relative to—

The proper placing of latrines;
The proper placing of lockers;
Fair reclassification of workers so that wage scales will be more equitably adjusted;
The performing of special health services;
Greater safety;
The elimination of worn tools;
Standardization of materials on different sections of the job;
Safer parking practices;
Better lighting of streets;
The fixing of responsibility for accidents with management as well as with men.

In addition, the Tennessee Valley Workers Council has interested itself in the founding of credit unions, in the or-

(Continued on page 407)



MASSED MIGHT

These Workers View the Great TVA Project as Participants. They Know What It Is All About.

TVA Safety Work Gets Under Way

By PAUL F. STRICKER, Director of Safety, TVA

THE clearing of the reservoir areas constitutes one of the most important operations in the Norris and Wheeler power projects now under construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority. For it depends upon the thoroughness of the men on this job whether the power plants will operate efficiently after the reservoir basins are filled. It is a long job and a tedious job, this business of "grubbing" mile after mile of shoreline, but it has to be done.

There are two main reasons for reservoir clearance. The first is the necessity for removing all free-floating timber or debris that might later clog the penstocks of the power plants when in operation. The second is the necessity for displacing all possible obstacles to future navigation. To achieve these two benefits in the instances of Norris and Wheeler Dams, approximately 134,000 acres will have to be cleared of timber and brush. Mr. L. N. Allen, Administrator of the Authority Reservoir Clearance Division, states that the work in both areas must be completed by January 1, 1936.

The two regions challenge the skill of the workers in entirely different ways.

Environment Is Hazardous

The terrain above Norris Dam is extremely rugged. In places along the Clinch and the Powell, and several of the tributary creeks as well, the hills come down to the water in sheer rock walls. Often the men have to be let down by ropes from above to clear timber and sporadic outgrowth from these cliffs. Thus the work of the day is often spiced with the thrills of Alpine climbing. About 1,100 men are clearing the Norris area. The work is in two stages. The fluctuating shoreline of the proposed lake, so caused by the draw-down of the water when the power plant is in operation, will fall between the contour lines of 1,020 and 940 feet above sea level. Therefore, all the land falling between these two levels is being cleared along the 800 miles that mark the future shoreline of Norris Lake. Every tree and every brush is being cut down, stacked in piles, and burned.

The area below the 940 line is treated differently. Those trees that are tall enough to reach above the surface, impeding navigation while the lake is at its lowest ebb, are felled. The tract is then completely burned over. Afterward the large debris is wired down to prevent its rising to the surface and floating down to the penstocks. Eventually it becomes waterlogged and remains fixed by its own weight. The timber left standing will, of course, be entirely under water, and will not disintegrate so long as there is water in the reservoir pool. Mr. Allen estimated that his men would have to clear approximately 34,000 acres in the Norris region. The lake itself will be 83½ square miles in area.

Reservoir clearance offers peculiar hazards. Safety orders promulgated. Instructions to workers of one general type, and can well be adopted on all phases of the job.

The Wheeler district offers entirely different problems. Whereas the Norris area presents a constant front of cliffs and steep hillsides, the men on the southern project must contend always with water and low-lying bogs. Often the men work up to their knees in water. Numerous islands have to be cleared, with the ever-present problem of water transportation. On one occasion a small suspension bridge was thrown across the narrow intervening channel.

Vast Lake Planned

As the water in Lake Wheeler will be but 50 feet deep, any tree of reasonable height would be an impediment to navigation. Consequently the entire reservoir tract will have to be cleared. About 3,500 men are at work in the Wheeler area on clearance work.

Unlike the Clinch and Powell watersheds, the terrain in the Wheeler region is low and level. In spots it is thickly wooded; in others, it is entirely cleared and under agriculture. Paralleling the river are numerous sloughs, some full of clear water, others thickly wooded, yet

still containing about two feet of water. During the frequent floods along the Tennessee, large deposits of silt are left along the river bank. As a consequence, the bottom lands along the river are at a lower level than the immediate river bank. After floods or the frequent torrential rains, these tracts remain under water. Channels to the main stream have to be dynamited through the intervening dyke and the slough drained before the men can work in such a place.

Another difficulty faces the clearance squads as a result of this sedimentation from floods. The steep banks of the river and tributary creeks offer an ideal place for the growth of tupelo. When felled, these trees fall toward the river. Consequently, a special motorized skidder has to be used to "snake" the tree out of the water and up the bank the moment it falls. Mr. Allen estimates that there are 754 miles of such heavily wooded river and creek shoreline that will have to be cleared—an endless task were horses or mules used to haul out the trees.

The Wheeler reservoir will have an area of about 100 square miles. As much of this land is under cultivation, it is estimated that about 100,000 acres remain to be cleared by the Authority's forces.

Safety Standard B-1 Reservoir Clearance A. Administration and Supervision

Foreword:

Clearance work is considered generally to be one of the most hazardous industrial activities. This is due partially to the fact that the work must be performed in rough and pioneering surroundings; because it has to do with handling heavy unwieldy materials not easily controlled; with handling sharp tools; and because many workers still retain an old-time spirit of carelessness and indifference because familiarity breeds contempt.

The frequency of accidents on clearance work has been high.

There are three primary reasons for assigning to accident prevention a part of major importance in reservoir clearance.

(a) The nature of the work is inherently hazardous.

(b) Accident prevention constitutes a practical and immediate problem, the solution of which is directly a part of the social and economic aims of TVA. It is essentially and entirely social and economic in purpose, and

(c) Because compensation for serious permanent disability is much higher than that established by most states, particularly the Southern States, the high cost of accidents demands constant attention to this element, for the establishment of reasonable actual costs of operation.



BRADFORD WIGNOT

Member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chairman, Tennessee Valley Workers Council.

Any program of accident prevention will be effective only to the extent of the interest of the administrative officials, and to the extent of their ability to impart this interest to the supervisors and foremen in a manner which will enable the latter to obtain safe action from the workmen. **This interest and ability is evident abundantly.**

The responsibility of administrative and supervisory officials consists of:

- (a) Providing safe tools, safe working conditions and safe regulations.
- (b) Educating and training the new and old employees in safe methods of operation.
- (c) Enforcing, continuously, safety regulation and eliminating the employees who will not abide.

I. Selection of Employees:

The employment section shall consider seriously the attitude of a workman toward accident prevention in determining his fitness for reservoir clearance work.

Each interviewer shall ask the applicant what accidents he has had on previous work; whether he believes that accidents "just happen" or that they are primarily caused by lack of knowledge or carelessness on the job; whether he is willing to use his capabilities toward avoiding accidents to himself and others.

If, in the opinion of the interviewer, the applicant will present an accident hazard he shall not be employed.

II. Instruction of New Employees

Every new employee should be instructed thoroughly in the specific hazards of his job, and in the safe way of performing his operations, before he is put on the job.

He should be impressed with the attitude of TVA toward accidents; The management is anxious to do its part by furnishing safe tools, safe working conditions and instruction on the safe way of working. (The management is anxious to have any suggestions for improving the safety of its workmen.) The employee in turn is expected to accept the fact that accidents don't happen but are caused, usually by the lack of knowledge or carelessness of the workmen. The workmen are held responsible for abiding by all safety regulations and for exercising care sufficient to avoid accidents under whatever conditions are presented.

The men are to be informed that accidents are entered on their personnel records and that the accident experience of every unit is taken into consideration as well as amount of work done, in judging the efficiency of the unit. This imposes the necessity for every man looking out for the other fellow's safety as well as his own.

III. Sustaining Interest in Accident Prevention

In addition to the day-to-day inspection, instruction and admonition by the supervisory force safety regulations and posters (changed regularly) will be displayed on the tool boxes.



HIS DAILY JOB

He Appears Calm Enough, But His Task of Servicing Overhead Cables Is Hazardous.

Beginning July 1, the record of each unit will be maintained on the basis of "lost time accident"* per 1,000,000 man hours worked. These records will be kept on a weekly and cumulative basis and will be posted regularly. In this way the men will be impressed by the fact that accident experience, as well as production will be used in judging their value to TVA. If approval is obtained prizes will be awarded, probably after a six months' period, to the units with the best records. For the purpose of the record "burning and tying down" units will be classified in one group, "clearance and bank pulling" in another.

Arrangements are being made to supply the chairman of foremen's meeting with a list of all "lost time accidents" which occurred during the week ending the previous Friday (if foremen's meetings are less frequent the period beginning after last meeting and ending previous Friday). The tabulation shall include description of how accident occurred, what the injury and an opinion

*A "lost time accident" is one which causes a loss of time after the day or shift in which the accident occurred.

of the approximate time that will be lost. Every lost time accident shall be discussed in meeting and conclusions reached on how it might have been prevented. (There has been an average of four "lost time accidents" per week.) If practical, the responsibility for the accident shall be determined. (Safe ways of handling various operations should be demonstrated.)

Suggestions for improvement of conditions shall be forwarded to the safety section through the administrator of reservoir clearance.

IV. Safety Regulations

A. Tools.

1. Axes, saws, wedges and brush hooks shall be of such type, specifically adapted to the section of the country and to the kind of timber which grows here. Various sections use different kinds of tools and the purchasing department shall give particular attention to this item in the interest of accident prevention.
2. Log hooks shall be only of the type

(Continued on page 406)

National Power Hook-up Looms

By THE OBSERVER

WHEN President Roosevelt landed on the northwest coast of the United States after his sojourn in the Pacific, the eyes of the entire nation were directed toward the great super-power regions in Washington and adjacent states. It is true, also, that conservative business interests were watching with more than ordinary interest the course of the President's thinking.

One business man who watches Washington life intimately said to the writer: "I must confess that I was greatly surprised at the President's statement on power. I expected him on his return to move to the right but it looks as if he has embraced a very remote left position." This statement of the business man is rather surprising inasmuch as President Roosevelt merely reiterated a policy that he has taken from the beginning of his public life, namely, that there must be public development of public water power and this public development must be used for increasing the comfort and happiness of the masses of the people.

Almost immediately following President Roosevelt's important statement,

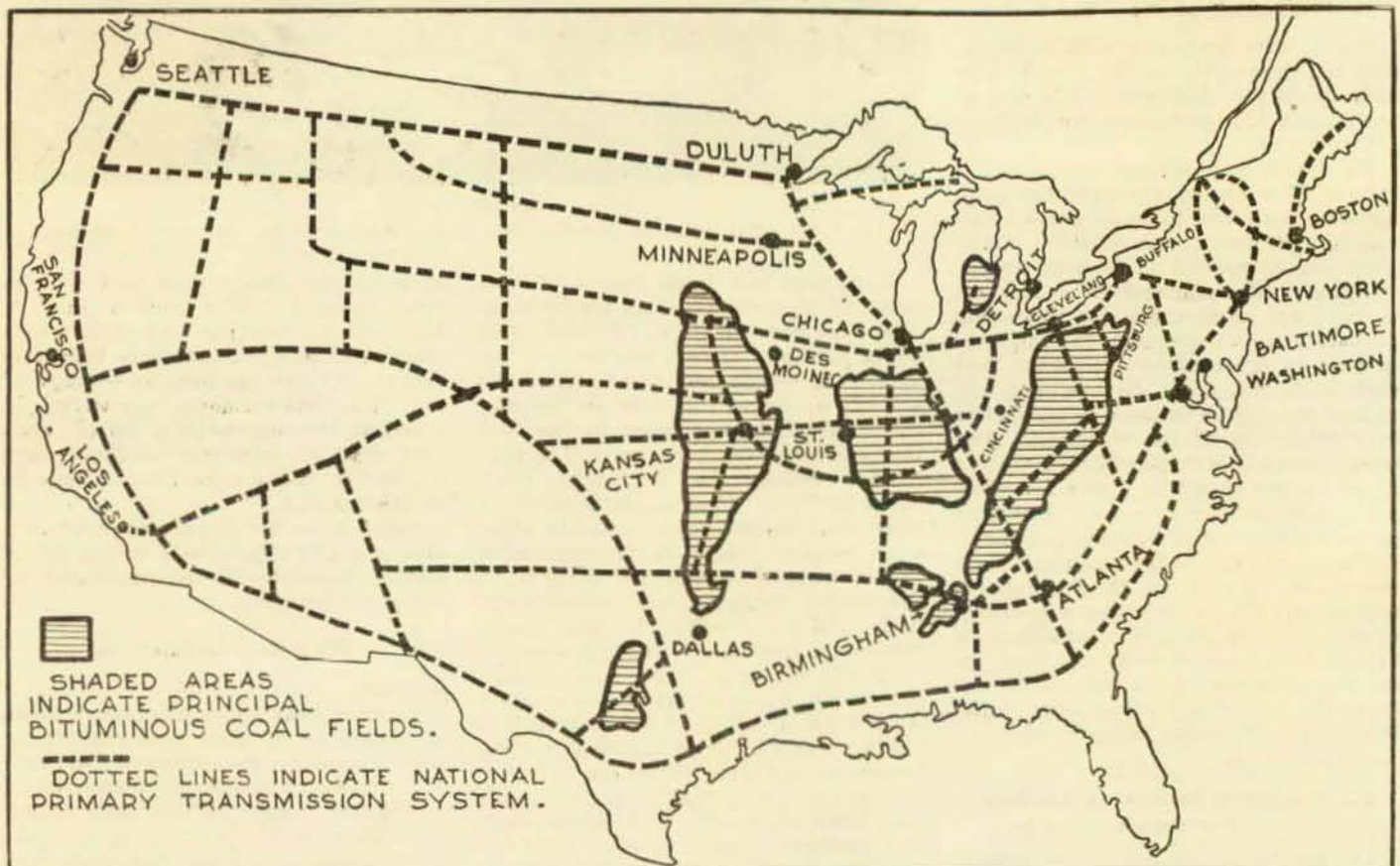
President Roosevelt's momentous gesture in Northwest, Lillenthal's trip to England, and other signs point to new day of super-power.

there appeared in conservative papers of the East a series of articles relative to the use of the water power of the United States. This series was surprising because it took a forward position and because it depicted a national, giant power hook-up that included all of the potential and actual water power in the United States. In Washington, it is believed that this series of articles represented a new note of strategy on the part of private electrical utilities. It meant that private electric utilities had given up hope that President Roosevelt would retreat from his public power policy and that therefore they had decided to co-operate with the U. S. Government in setting up a national power program.

Another interesting angle upon this very probable development was the announcement that David E. Lillenthal, director in charge of the electrical program of the Tennessee Valley Authority, had left on August 15, to study the Grid System in England. The Grid System of England is a method by which electric power generated in private stations is pooled with electric power generated in public stations. The trip is the result of the Authority's effort to formulate the best procedure and policy for the allocation and distribution of future large blocks of power to be available. Purchase of the Knoxville system and distribution of TVA power in East Tennessee will exhaust the capacity of Wilson Dam until completion of Norris Dam. Mr. Lillenthal has been studying the problem from the point of view of recommending a course of action and policy, but before the board made any decision regarding the allocation of future blocks of power to municipal and other applicants, it desired to study at first hand important world

(Continued on page 408)

When U. S. Is Spanned by High-Tension Electrical Network



Courtesy Washington Star

Here is a portrayal of our fundamental national high-tension electrical network, built of copper piping, as it may appear in 1964. Note how it touches all important centers of population and industry; how it gathers power from rivers and great dams and from coal-mining territories and oil fields. It has been prepared from records and files of "The Survey Graphic," the Power Resources Division of the United States Geological Survey, the Federal Power Commission and the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Consider America's Mighty Rivers

Editor's Note: Tennessee Valley Authority has become a by-word for cheap power. But the Tennessee is just one of America's mighty rivers. The Columbia has five times as much power as the Tennessee. The Mississippi is still undeveloped. The Missouri has great possibilities. There are few streams in the United States which do not offer opportunity for harnessing. A giant power program is being prepared for the United States. Here is a story about the Columbia River.

THE development of the Columbia River is the largest of all the PWA projects. The survey of the territory and the plans for the dams were made by U. S. Army engineers. The work itself is being conducted under the supervision of the Denver office of the Reclamation Service.

The Columbia River with its tributaries is the greatest potential source of water power anywhere on the North American continent. With its 21,000,000 potential horsepower it is capable of producing over five times as much power as the Tennessee River (TVA) and 17½ times as much as the Colorado River (Boulder Dam). The present population of the Columbia watershed, centering in

Columbia is just one of the great torrents which pour latent electricity in floods across the land. Great future envisioned.

Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana and extending into Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and British Columbia, is 4,000,000.

The government plans to sell the energy produced at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams at prices scaling from two and one-fourth down to one-half mills per kilowatt hour. These two dams are expected to produce about 5,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year. Some idea of the size of the project may be obtained by noting that only 85,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy were produced by all the public utility plants in the United States in 1933, according to figures published in the Electrical World. Between 21,000 and 34,000 men will be engaged in the construction activities.

Fifty Years to Complete Plans

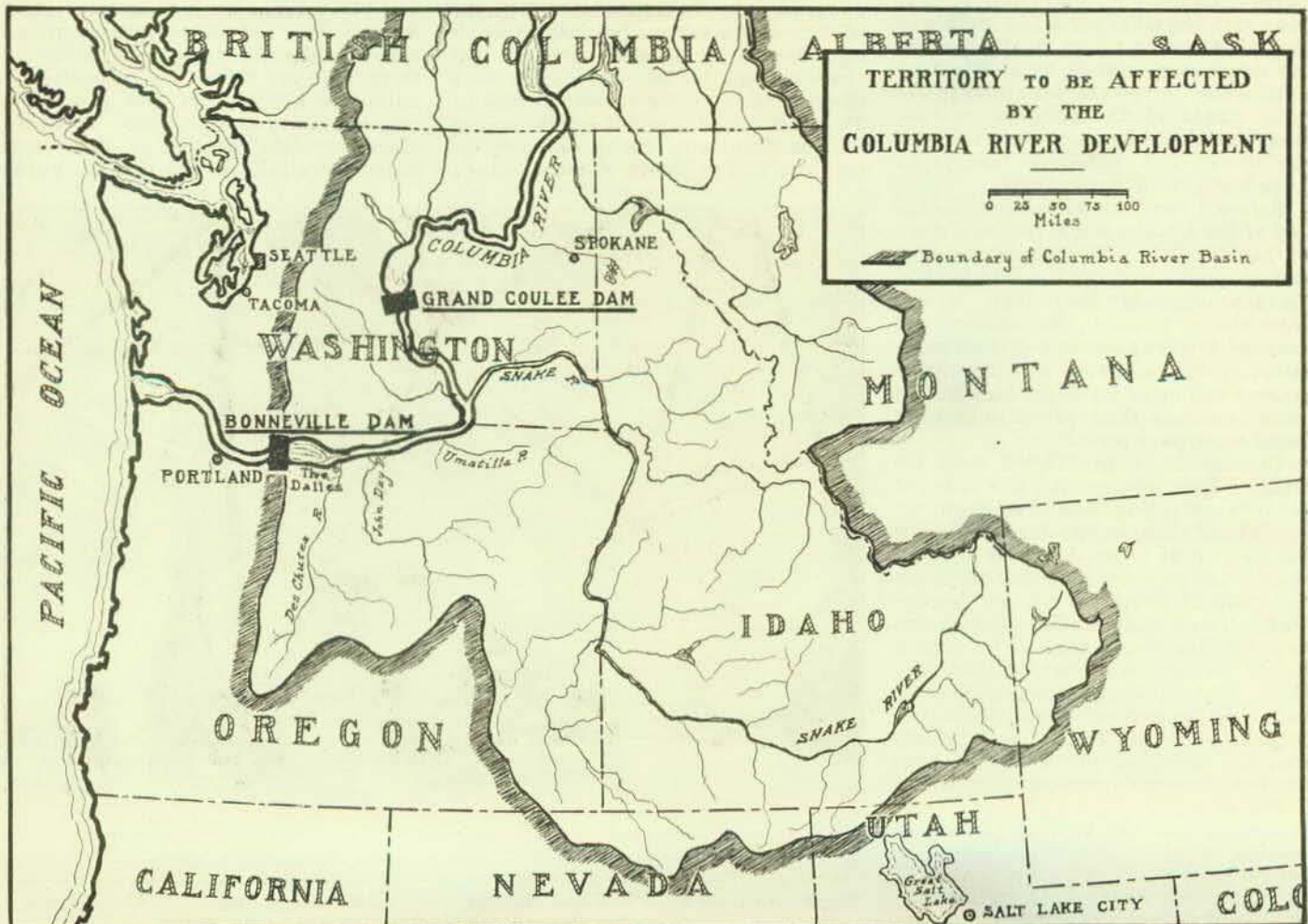
Present plans provide for the immediate construction of two dams, about 300

miles apart—one at Bonneville, Oreg., 42 miles east of Portland, and the other at Grand Coulee, Wash., over 100 miles west of Spokane. Eventually six other dams are to be erected between these two, but work on them is not to be started until they are needed. It is estimated that it will take 50 years to complete the entire project. When all eight dams have been finished, 93 per cent of the total available power of the Columbia River between the Canadian border and tidewater will be developed. Engineers are now considering building dams at the mouths of the Deschutes, the John Day and the Umatilla Rivers.

1. **Bonneville.** At Bonneville the river rushes through a 3,000-foot gorge. A 65-foot dam costing \$31,000,000 will be built here. At present only two units of 43,000 kilowatt hours each are to be installed, but eventually there are to be 10 such units. It will take three years to complete the dam. Fifteen hundred men are engaged on the preliminary work.

Navigation is one of the primary purposes of developing the Columbia at Bonneville. The treacherous Cascade Rapids above this point have hitherto made this river practically useless for shipping, although it is said that 75 per

(Continued on page 408)



High Line Marks Engineering Advances

By J. E. HORNE, L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles

AS I promised the readers of the JOURNAL that I would write an article on the engineering features connected with the construction of the transmission line from Los Angeles to the Boulder Dam, I herewith submit my offering. The data were furnished me by the officials of the power bureau, and were also taken from articles published in the "Intake," a publication for the employees of the Bureau of Water and Power, in the city of Los Angeles, and last but not least, from my own observations. Readers will note that this is a \$22,800,000 project, to bring electrical energy from Boulder Dam to this city.

Within the past few years, bureau engineers, under the direction of E. F. Scattergood, have made important contributions in providing additional knowledge on these and various other problems relating to electric utilities. Much of this work has been in anticipation of providing for transmission and reception of Boulder Dam power. In 1921, bureau engineers first investigated possible transmission line routes from the Colorado River to Los Angeles. In the intervening years until 1933, when actual surveying of the route was started, the bureau right-of-way engineers covered portions of the Colorado and Mojave deserts within an area 130 miles north and south, and 200 miles east and west, finally narrowing down consideration to a strip four miles wide. Airplanes were used in the later stages of the selective process, many aerial photographs being taken of the desert and mountain topography lying along the 270-mile route.

Before it was definitely known that the city of Los Angeles would receive a share of Boulder Dam power, engineers were making preliminary studies into general characteristics of long high tension transmission systems. Statisticians and economists were compiling data on population growth, electrical demand, power sources and other pertinent factors. In some instances their calculations were based on 40-year periods.

Decision to go to 275,000 volts for Boulder Dam transmission line followed analysis and calculations of kinds and intensities of disturbances that would put the line out of step. A system of small motors and generators verified engineering analysis developed by this bureau staff. These same studies showed also that the line would have to be broken into three sections by two switching stations, thus minimizing disturbance in switching out parts of circuit to remove faults. Most important discovery was that the switching out of faulted lines had to be done with great rapidity. Manufacturers worked with bureau engineers in developing circuit breakers that would operate in .15 or .2 seconds instead of former time of .75 seconds or longer. If the line now under construction had been built to ordinary standards of gen-

Municipal project from Los Angeles to Colorado River attracts world-wide attention. All union job.

erators and oil circuit breakers and were to be operated at 220 kv, it would probably transmit with equal reliability only 20 or 25 per cent as much power.

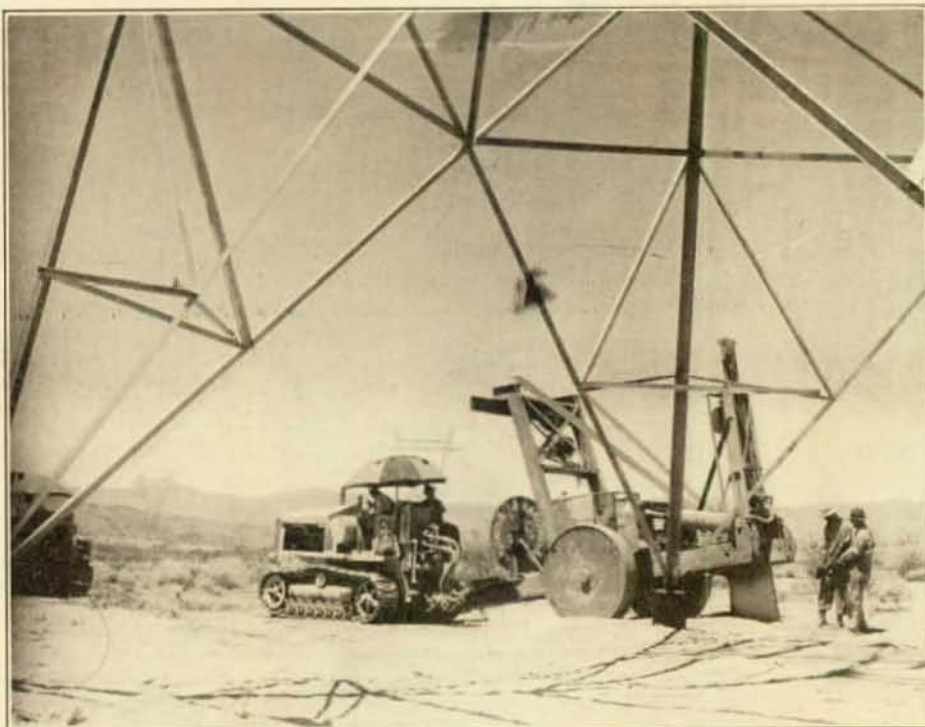
Research Preceded Erection

Going to a transmission voltage higher than any heretofore used commercially in this country, made necessary high voltage research for proper design of conductor and insulation. To expedite this research policy, the power bureau co-operated with Stanford University in equipping its high voltage laboratory with parts essential to the tests. The three main problems to be worked out were: Corona loss on conductors; effects of dirt and fog on insulators; effect of lightning impulses on insulators.

Existing formulas for corona calculation were not accurate for cable sizes and voltages of the magnitude desired by the power bureau. In collaboration with the officials of the university's laboratory, it was learned by bureau engineers that cleanliness and surface smoothness had a direct bearing on the amount of corona. Twelve different types of conductors, of various diameters, mechanical makeup, surfaces, and processes of manufacture,

were used. The laboratory work led to adoption of a conductor diameter of 1.4 inches.

A wind tunnel built at the laboratory was operated to carry dust and fog alternately past insulators, simulating actual conditions encountered in Southern California. Experimenting with 3,000,000-volt electrical charges, design engineers of the power bureau recently completed another of the series of spectacular engineering feats. So great was the magnitude of the latest experiment that none of the famed electrical laboratories in the west were equipped to handle the assignment, which was carried out successfully in the General Electric Company laboratory at Pittsfield, Mass. The terrific charges of electricity, which lasted for only three-millionths of a second at a time, were analyzed to aid in determining the proper design and position of arcing rings. These oval shaped rings, made of iron, are placed at the top and bottom of the long insulator strings which support the hollow copper conductors of electricity. Their function is to protect the porcelain disks constituting the insulator assembly from abnormally powerful lightning flashes that may occur along the transmission line route. The first 230 miles of the Boulder Dam transmission line are subject to lightning storm intensities of approximately 30 storm days per year. The remaining 40 miles into Los Angeles have a value of only five storm days per year. To verify laboratory data gathered by other engineers, principally in the past six years,



This Picture Gives You a Closeup of the Base of the Tower. Note the Size of the Plow Apparatus and the Men Compared to the Massive Frame of the Tower.

impulse voltage generators were set up in the Ryan high voltage laboratory. With a capacity of 3,000,000 volts, this set could cause arc-overs on insulators of the length used on the actual line and could provide energy sufficient to split 2" x 4" timbers nearly 20 feet long. From experimental work and available data, the design adopted for protecting the Boulder Dam transmission line is as follows: two overhead ground wires placed sufficiently high above the conductors to divert strokes from the main conductors: the stroke then reaches the ground through the tower; to provide a ground more suitable than that provided by dry desert soil, each tower line has two buried ground wires known as counterpoise, running the entire length of the line and inter-connected at the bases of all towers. By this system, heavy lightning discharges are dissipated rapidly, usually without a sufficient rise in voltage to cause a flash-over across the insulator strings.

Lightning Absorption Great

While the line is designed to take care of lightning strokes up to 16,000,000 volts through the elaborate grounding system consisting of more than a thousand miles of overhead and underground wires, disturbances of greater intensity might flash over the insulators with damaging results. The simulated lightning strokes at Pittsfield represent this possible excess voltage. As a result of the experiments there, drawings and specifications for an arcing ring which will meet the rigid requirements set for every phase of the transmission line have been submitted to H. C. Gardett, engineer of design, and E. F. Scattergood, chief electrical engineer of the power bureau, bids will be called for promptly.

The solution of this problem is another of the many important contributions to the science of high voltage electrical transmission that have been worked out by power bureau engineers. Exhaustive experiments and investigations along uncharted lines have been necessary. Much theoretical knowledge of the problems involved had previously been worked out by famed scientists, but the practical application of those theories is now being made for the first time.

By placing the ground wires, or "lightning rods," at the very top of the towers, they will attract a lightning bolt before it can strike the conductors, carry the charge through the steel towers into the ground, then dissipate its terrific force over a network of copper wires buried underground.

These underground wires are an important part of the lightning protection system also. Two copper rods will run underneath each tower line at a distance 65 feet on either side of the tower centerlines. Along the 230-mile section consisting of double lines of towers, cross connections will be made between each line of towers at intervals of approximately 1,000 feet.

The result will be one continuous lightning rod overhead and underground the



This Huge Plow Was Designed, and Is Being Used by the Power Bureau in Laying the Ground Wire, Known as the Counterpoise. Pulled by Huge Tractors, in One Operation It Lays the Wire 30 Inches Under the Surface. By Looking Closely You Can See the Reel of Wire on the Front End of the Plow Frame. You Will Note Also That the Raising and Lowering of the Blade of the Plow Is Done by Air Pressure. The Wire Is Threaded Through the Blade by Pulleys.

entire transmission line distance of 270 miles.

Power bureau engineers point out that the underground or "counterpoise" wires are vitally important in shunting along the powerful lightning forces. They explain that lightning exerts its force in a manner similar to ocean waves. Without the copper underground wires it would be possible for the lightning energy to travel down the towers, meet the high resistance of the ground and roll back like waves receding from a sea wall. If that were to occur, arc-overs of the electrical transmission conductors could take place with resultant damages to insulators or conductors.

By equalizing the resistance along the whole line it is anticipated that even the most severe lightning storms will have little effect. Experiments with counterpoise wires in other localities show remarkable improvement in continuity of transmission line operation. The largest installation of this nature to date is some four miles. By installing 270 miles of this system the power bureau is making every precaution to assure continuous flow of power to Los Angeles.

As the Boulder Canyon transmission line will constitute the "backbone" of the power bureau's supply system, interruptions to this principal carrier of electricity would be costly. The grounding system, by virtually guaranteeing freedom from this source of trouble, is a sound investment.

For the underground counterpoise wire, 1,256,000 pounds of one-fourth-inch hot rolled black copper rod, totalling 1,000 miles in length, will be used. Steel cable will be used for the 230-mile desert and mountain section of the line, effect-

ing a large saving over the copper coated steel wire required on account of atmospheric conditions for the close-in 40-mile remaining portion of the line.

Engineering studies disclosing the practicability of using steel for the longer distance were verified completely by a trip made to Saline Valley by design and construction engineers to inspect an installation made 20 years ago. The steel cable was found in perfect condition.

On certain transmission lines using relatively light weight conductors of large diameter pulled to high tensions, high frequency vibrations caused by low steady wind velocities have subjected the conductors to failures. Experiments with the large diameter hollow copper conductor selected by the bureau indicated the desirability of stringing to lower tensions. It was found also that the curvature and other features of suspensions clamps had an important bearing upon conductor failure. As a result, a new clamp was developed and patented.

Borrow Ideas for Motion Pictures

One of the latest pieces of equipment produced through the combined efforts of the testing laboratories, is a finely executed special motion picture camera recording device.

The equipment was designed to determine how gentle or vicious Mother Nature would be in vibrating the many miles of copper conductor that will be stretched between Boulder Dam power plant, and Receiving Station "B" at 96th Street and Central Avenue.

Two recording cameras of similar construction were made. One, located six

(Continued on page 403)

Utopialess America Can Consume More

TO the managers of American economic life, investigators at the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., in effect say: "Utilize all labor saving machinery, crowd American equipment to the full, adopt a universal 40-hour week and raise the income of every American family \$1,000, and something like prosperity will be here."

To the technocrats these investigators in effect say: "You are all wrong. America has not the capacity to produce, to supply all of America's consumptive needs, and American families can not have on the average of 10 to 15 thousand dollars a year as technocrats assert they may have."

To American labor these investigators in effect say: "You are mistaken. It is impossible to go on progressively reducing hours and increasing consumption. America's productive equipment will not stand this."

These generalizations and these implied assertions are contained in the second volume of the great four-volume study on America's economic life. The second volume is entitled "America's Capacity to Consume." The first volume, "America's Capacity to Produce," was reviewed extensively in the June issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. Two more volumes are expected soon, "The Formation of Capital" and "Income of Economic Progress." Dr. Edwin G. Nourse directed the first study and Dr. Harold G. Moulton directed the second. This work is monumental in degree and epochal in effect. The studies are realistic, and as accurately as possible they undertake to measure American industrial capacity as it is and not as it could be under certain ideal conditions.

The present study, "America's Capacity to Consume," is a study of income. It fixes the income of the American people at between 91 and 93 billion dollars. It traces income to its sources. It throws light on various aspects of this great aggregate of human goods by showing the functional division of the national income, that is, the claim that wage earners, business enterprisers, investors and others have upon that income. It shows, for instance, that in 1929 there were about 2,000,000 income recipients who were not reported as being gainfully employed, and later it fixes the share of this group at about \$14,000,000,000.

One of the most important sections of the study deals with the incomes of families. That these calm-eyed physicians of the social order do not lack vital social sense is indicated by this analysis of income with respect to family life.

"Nearly six million families, or more than 21 per cent of the total, had incomes less than \$1,000.

Again this nation is treated to momentous event in the form of a publication of Brookings Institution's second volume "America's Capacity to Consume." Inescapable social findings which throw searching light on vexed problems.



DR. HAROLD G. MOULTON
Director of the Survey of America's Consumption Capacity.

"About 12 million families, or more than 42 per cent, had incomes less than \$1,500.

"Nearly 20 million families, or 71 per cent, had incomes less than \$2,500.

"Only a little over two million families, or 8 per cent, had incomes in excess of \$5,000.

"About 600,000 families, or 2.3 per cent, had incomes in excess of \$10,000."

How these families, with their unequal share in the total national income, expend their cash for goods is also graphically shown.

Aggregate Consumptive Expenditures of Families, By Income Groups, 1929

Income Class (In dollars)	Number of Fam- ilies (In thousands)	Aggregate Consumptive Expenditures (In millions of dollars)
Under 1,000	5,899	5,038
1,000 to 2,000	10,455	14,563
2,000 to 3,000	5,192	11,096

Income Class (In dollars)	Number of Fam- ilies (In thousands)	Aggregate Consumptive Expenditures (In millions of dollars)
3,000 to 4,000	2,440	7,069
4,000 to 5,000	1,232	4,480
5,000 to 10,000	1,625	8,271
10,000 to 20,000	412	3,519
20,000 to 100,000	195	4,304
100,000 and over	24	3,637

All classes 27,474 61,977

Then these investigators throw white light of intelligence upon the economic status of these various family groups in their relationship to labor income. For instance, the investigators show that 75 per cent of the population live in only minimum comfort, at subsistence level, or in actual poverty.

(See table on page 379)

Another pertinent point made by this study "America's Capacity to Consume" was relative to the amount of savings made by the various income groups.

"16.2 million families with incomes from zero to \$2,000 (59 per cent) show aggregate savings of about 250 million dollars.

"8.9 million families (32 per cent) with incomes from \$2,000 to \$5,000 saved approximately 3.8 billion dollars.

"2 million families (7 per cent) with incomes from \$5,000 to \$20,000 contributed about 4.5 billion dollars of the aggregate savings.

"219,000 families with incomes above \$20,000 saved over 8 billion dollars.

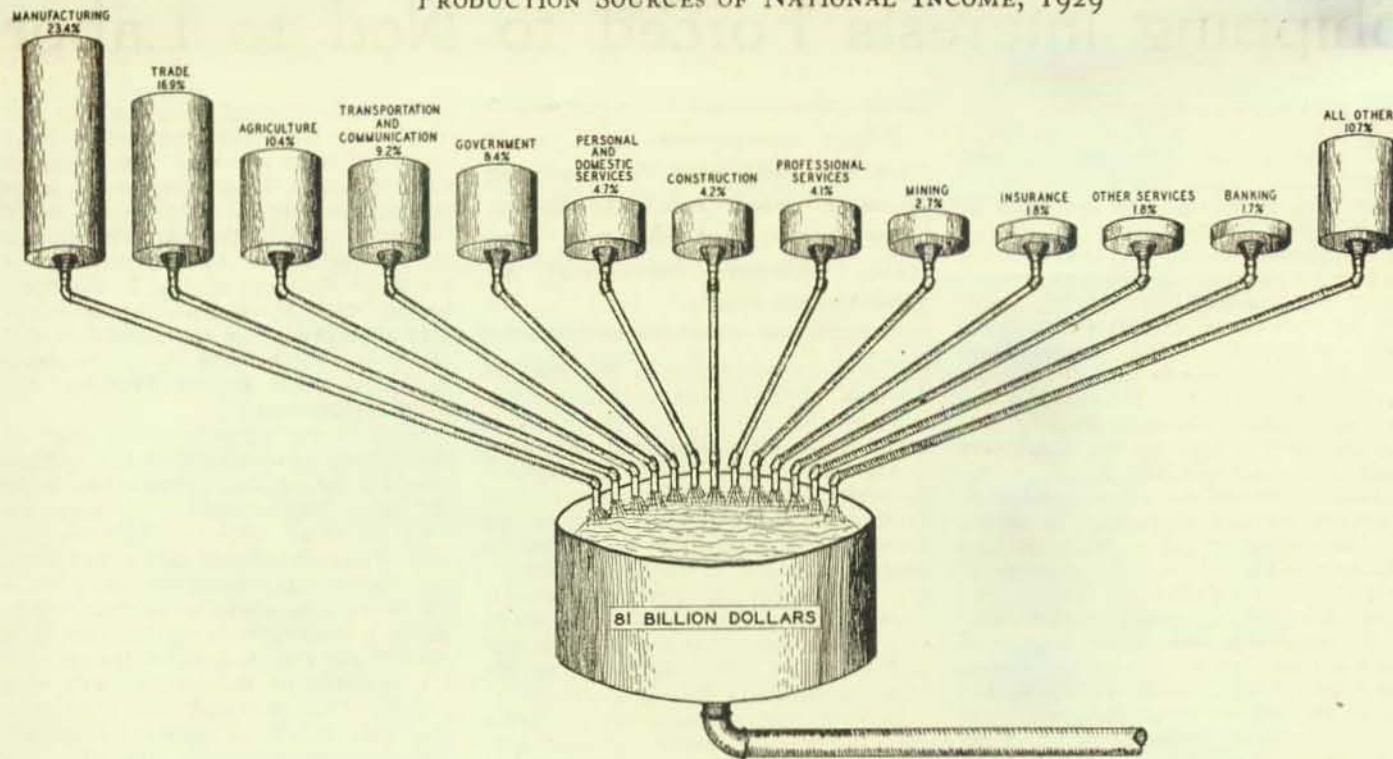
"About 2.3 per cent of all families—those with incomes in excess of \$10,000—contributed two-thirds of the entire savings of all families. At the bottom of the scale 59 per cent of the families contributed only about 1.6 per cent of the total savings. Approximately 60,000 families at the top of the income scale, with incomes of more than \$50,000 per year, saved almost as much as the 25 million families (91 per cent of the total) having incomes from zero to 5,000."

Never once posing as social philosophers, but merely as disinterested investigators the Brookings Institution asks some important questions bearing upon the whole course of American economic life. One of these questions is:

"What would be the result upon consumer demand if, by some means, poverty could be completely eliminated, and if there were very moderate increases upon the income of families in the middle class?"

A table is prepared showing the proposed increases for the various family groups.

PRODUCTION SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME, 1929*



Courtesy "America's Capacity to Consume"

This Graphic Representation Indicates Who Gets What From the Common National Funds.

Number of Families (In thousands)	Income in 1929 (In dollars)	Assumed Average Percentage Increase in Income	Average Income After Increase
5,779	0 to 1,000	75	\$1,139
5,754	1,000 to 1,500	60	1,994
4,701	1,500 to 2,000	50	2,608
5,192	2,000 to 3,000	40	3,389
2,440	3,000 to 4,000	30	4,468
1,232	4,000 to 5,000	20	5,336
2,376	Over 5,000	0	—

These investigators then find that this moderate stepping up of family incomes would result in an increase of consumptive expenditures amounting to between 15 and 19 billion dollars, or if these moderate increases in the income for family groups were replaced by giving \$1,000 to each family now receiving less than \$10,000, the consumptive capacity would increase 27 billion dollars. Then the progressive investigators strike a pessimistic note. They declare:

"It would seem a reasonable minimum aim of our national economy to provide the entire population with a 'liberal diet' which would furnish adequate nutrition, a substantial margin of safety in respect to vitamins and minerals, and a satisfying variety of foods; and at the same time to permit the purchase of such

necessities and comforts as are ordinarily associated with a 'liberal diet.' To reach these standards would require an increase in the production of all kinds of consumers' goods and services by something like 70 or 80 per cent.

"The fulfillment of this goal necessarily lies in the future. Even if no family with an income of \$5,000 in 1929 were to receive more than it then had, it would be necessary to increase the value of food production, at 1929 prices, by around 40 per cent. This would involve, of course, a considerable shifting in the character of food produced; for example, cereals would be reduced, and meat, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables would be increased. The value of shelter and home maintenance provided for sale to American families would have to be very nearly doubled, and that of attire and adornment and of other consumers' goods and services more than doubled. Such an increase in productive output is far beyond the capacity of our economic system today."

The study concludes with six basic generalizations as follows:

"1. During the so-called 'new era' of the gay twenties the United States was not living beyond its means.

"2. There has been a tendency, at least during the last decade or so, for the inequality in the distribution of income to be accentuated.

"3. Vast potential demands alike for basic commodities and for conventional necessities exist in the unfulfilled wants of the masses of the people, both rural and urban.

"4. The United States has not reached a stage of economic development in which it is possible to produce more than the American people as a whole would like to consume.

"5. We cannot materially shorten the working day and still produce the quantity of goods and services which the American people aspire to consume.

"6. In emphasizing the need of increasing consumption, we must not forget the necessity of simultaneously expanding production."

The first volume of the study, "America's Capacity to Produce" brought out these salient facts:

Nineteen per cent of added production would mean:

Fifteen billion dollars more income.
One thousand dollars to each of 15,000,000 families.

Seven hundred and fifty-six dollars' worth of goods to every family having an income of \$2,500.

Six hundred and eight dollars additional well-being for every family up to the \$5,000 limit.

Sixteen and four-tenths million families below \$2,000 income would have that income brought up to \$2,000.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars to every man, woman and child in the country.

Classification of Families and Unattached Individuals Into Broad Economic Groups

Group	Family	Income Range	Number Families	Number Unattached Individuals	Pet. Total Pop.
		Unattached Individuals			
Wealthy	\$25,000 and over	\$15,000 and over	160,000	66,000	0.6
Well-to-do	10,000 to \$25,000	5,000 to \$15,000	471,000	241,000	1.8
Comfortable	5,000 to 10,000	2,500 to 5,000	1,625,000	632,000	5.9
Moderate circumstances	3,000 to 5,000	1,500 to 2,500	3,672,000	1,900,000	13.7
Minimum comfort	1,500 to 3,000	750 to 1,500	9,893,000	3,649,000	35.7
Subsistence and poverty	Under 1,500	Under 750	11,653,000	2,500,000	40.6

Shipping Interests Forced to Nod to Labor

A YEAR is a long time to wait. It is a longer time to fight—for obedience to law. But waiting and fighting have been the experience of labor men in Washington centering in the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department ever since the code for the ship building and ship repairing industry was promulgated in the summer of 1933. The building interests are beneficiaries of the Federal government. They receive huge subsidies every year in payment for the erection of warcraft. The story of the refusal of ship builders to properly recognize labor unions in this important field is too intricate and lengthy to rehearse in this article. It is a story of maneuvering and subterfuge in efforts to place company unions in the picture and an effort to refuse to recognize properly the legal definition of famous Section 7A of the National Recovery Act.

The executive order issued August 16 goes a long way to correct the abuses made by the shipbuilders and chiefly has to do with setting up an industrial relations committee composed of six members, three of which represent labor and three, the employers. This industrial relations committee is to be free from the domination of the Code Authority or the employers and will be entirely under the jurisdiction of the National Recovery Administration. This committee is to be financed properly by the Administration so that it will be entirely an independent board. The order of the National Administrator stated:

"Now, therefore I, Hugh S. Johnson, by virtue of authority vested in me, do hereby order that my previous orders of March 26, 1934, and April 4, 1934, whereby I appointed the industry and employee members, respectively, of the Industrial Relations Committee for the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry, be amended by omitting the provision requiring the selection by the Industrial Relations Committee of a seventh (7th) member.

"It is further ordered that the Industrial Relations Committee be and is hereby made independent of and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Industry Committee hereinabove referred to.

"It is further ordered that the National Recovery Administration shall set aside a reasonable portion of the funds allotted to it to cover the committee's office expenses, travelling and subsistence expenses of each of its members when on official business in connection with the performance of his duties as a member of the said committee, and funds for the payment of such secretarial, clerical and technical assistance as the committee may require in the performance of its duties. In addition to the above, each member of the committee shall be entitled to a per diem of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each day of actual attendance at any and all meetings of the committee and when on official business for

Bitter controversy of year's duration ends with NRA setting up new labor relations board. Government, not shippers controls. Shippers beneficiary of government funds.

the said committee, from the time of departure to the time of return; provided, however, that any financial commitments made by the committee shall be subject to the fiscal regulations of the National Recovery Administration; and provided further, that before any expenses incurred by the committee or any of its members are paid by the National Recovery Administration vouchers therefor shall be duly authenticated by the secretary of the committee and shall be subject to review and disapproval by the National Recovery Administration."

These concessions were not won without a struggle—a struggle culminating in a request by Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate committee investigating labor abuses. This letter requested the Labor Department not to let contracts until labor questions were resolved by some definite and tractual understanding with the contractors. A complete copy of this letter follows inasmuch as it reveals something of the history of the struggle:

August 2, 1934.

The Honorable
Claude A. Swanson,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

At a recent hearing of the Senate com-

mittee investigating labor abuses, of which I am chairman, representatives of organized labor appeared, and requested to be heard in regard to certain labor questions arising out of contracts already let and to be let by the Navy Department for the building of naval vessels, funds for which had been allotted to the Navy by the Public Works Administration and also appropriated in the Deficiency Bill for Public Works, and heretofore specifically set aside by the President for naval construction.

While it was my view as chairman of this Senate committee that the matters sought to be referred to our attention by the labor representatives as aforesaid were not in all respects within the purview of the jurisdiction of the committee, yet, since it was pointed out that a chain of labor abuses would result from failure to pay prevailing rates on this work, and, since it was emphasized that the code for the industry of shipbuilding and ship repairing was not functioning satisfactorily to labor, it was decided to permit statements to be made by these labor representatives, a representative from your Department, the Deputy Administrator in charge of the shipbuilding and ship repairing code, and if they desired to be heard, the representatives of the shipping interests. The latter did not appear. The testimony of the others was taken and is submitted in its entirety herewith for your attention.

The Honorable Claude A. Swanson,
Secretary of the Navy.

In brief, the testimony sets forth substantially the following allegations:

(1) That bids will be received for the building of naval vessels on August 15th involving about \$50,000,000.

(Continued on page 410)



Battleships Are Public Property. When Privately Built, They Are Fabricated Through Government Subsidies to Private Firms.

A. F. of L. Convenes in Strike City

“WHEN private business is not able to resume its functions, then society is forced to take over the means of production. It is essential to get the unemployed back to work producing wealth.” With this incisive and widely quoted statement before millions of unionists, the American Federation of Labor will convene at San Francisco early in October. This statement is contained in the Monthly Survey of Business, published by the American Federation of Labor and was released for publication early in August. It asks the question, how can the unemployed be put to work? And it gives the answer as follows: “Our present effort to control industry can not succeed unless we make the constant increase of workers’ income the foundation stone in all our plans.”

The American Federation of Labor goes on to assert that “business men still show no sign of using the huge reserves of bank credit in the normal way to expand their activities. Banks as well as the unemployed are still being maintained on relief funds.”

With this piece of economic analysis in behalf of the unemployed before union labor throughout the United States, another startling piece of evidence relative to the awful devastation worked by the depression on the workers is also being scanned. This study also appeared in August.

Railway Labor Co-operates

The study was made through the co-operation of the 20 standard railway unions and the United States Department of Labor. It is entitled “Earnings and Standard of Living of 1,000 Railway Employees During the Depression.” 1,000 typical railroad workers were taken as were their families, and their manner of life closely studied. It is more than an economic treatise, it is a human document. Twenty electrical workers were included in the 1,000 families studied. A summary of the findings in this important study reads like a death toll for the established order.

“To these men the depression had brought a much larger reduction in income than is generally realized. In this reduction the 10 per cent cut in wage rates played a smaller part than the losses due to a shrinkage in the amount of employment. Short time had been almost universal and an unusually large proportion of the men—more than a third—had suffered demotions resulting from elimination of many of the better-paid positions. In comparing earnings reported in July, 1929, and in April, 1933, therefore, what was found was not a 10 per cent decrease but the following: Two-thirds had suffered reductions of at least 20 per cent, and one-half had suffered reductions of at least 30 per cent.

“Resulting earnings stood at a low level. For the year 1932 two-thirds had

Green times important announcement with 54th meeting of steadily growing labor assembly.

received less than \$1,500, three-eighths had received less than \$1,000, and one-tenth had received less than \$500. Only 18 per cent had received as much as \$1,750. Total family incomes were not much higher. In the majority of cases the earnings of the chief breadwinner, occasionally pieced out by odd jobs outside the industry, were the sole support

of the family. Even where other members still had work, as they did in about a quarter of the cases, and even in the smaller number of households that received income from miscellaneous investments, from property rents, or from boarders and lodgers, the sums added were usually very small. When all these sources are reckoned in, except the last two, which could not be reduced to net figures, hardly more than a quarter of the family incomes were as high as \$1,750, and nearly 60 per cent failed to reach \$1,500.

“The investigation made particular

(Continued on page 402)



Home of a Section Laborer Before the Depression. This Cottage Had Gas, Electricity, Bath and a Garage.



Present Home of the Same Section Laborer. This Shack, Which Belongs to the County, Was Vacant a Year or More Before This Family Rented It. It Lacks All Conveniences, Even City Water.

Post Mortem: Milwaukee Utility Strike

By UNION SPECTATOR

ALTHOUGH the Milwaukee utility strike is now ancient history, because of the rapidly moving events in the organized labor movement, yet a condensed record of the events at Milwaukee still is of value historically.

A survey of the great utility company at Milwaukee is necessary in order to give the reader a realization as to the significance of what took place between the morning of June 26, 1934, and the evening of June 29, 1934.

The Milwaukee utility operates throughout the eastern half of Wisconsin and has connections with Upper Michigan, Illinois and Western Wisconsin utilities over high voltage tower lines. The total generator rating in all plants of the company is near the half million mark. A million and a half people depend on the company for services. Its gross business runs from 25 to 30 millions of dollars annually. Its employees number about 5,000. In size the company ranks 20th of the 150 largest utilities in the United States. Its parent holding company, the North American Company, also owns the Cleveland, the St. Louis, and the Washington, D. C., utilities, in addition to large holdings in California. Together with the St. Louis utility, the Milwaukee company sponsored a company union called the Employees Mutual Benefit Association, which has been heralded far and wide as the "perfect company union." It was the failure to function, the utter lack of perfection, and the autocratic policies of the management and the supervisory forces which this company union permitted that brought on the crisis.

Organization work for bona fide trades union representation began in August, 1933, among the trainmen, the electrical workers and power plant operators, and workers. Interest in the movement gained rapidly and membership in the A. F. of L. unions grew by leaps and bounds. The NRA was responsible to a large degree.

On the other hand activities and counter-policies for breaking the movement grew by leaps and bounds within the company. Coercion and intimidation to the last degree were resorted to. The company union was reorganized on a craft basis. Psychologists, attorneys, educators, supervisory force conferences, stool pigeons, etc., were resorted to. Lay-offs, demotions, transfers, and severe disciplinary measures became the rule rather than the exception. But all of no avail. The avalanche could not be checked. The tide could not be stemmed. The New Deal philosophy was in the air and the workers wanted to become part of it.

The gigantic sore spot broke open on March 4, 1934, the anniversary of the New Deal. A strike was voted for March 5. The government intervened and the employees with characteristic faith in

Here is a first-hand review of the stirring events and major causes in the Wisconsin city dispute. Has historical meaning.

their government placed their grievances in the hands of the National Labor Board. On March 12 a hearing was held at Washington on the issues involved. A tribunal was created to go over the cases of the men allegedly discharged because of union activities. This tribunal held its hearing at Milwaukee. It found that eight out of 13 men had been discharged because of union activities. The company insisted that the discharges were for other reasons.

Company Refuses Reinstatements

Reinstatement of these eight men became a major issue. The National Labor Board insisted that they be reinstated. Defiance of the board crystallized public opinion and finally the Blue Eagle of the company was taken away. Even this had no effect on the stand or attitude of the officials of the company. They simply would not give in. They had previously interviewed each employee individually, apparently on the advice of the psychologists, and had found that in general the employees felt their responsibility as public servants, and would not resort to the only forceful weapon they had. In fact, the feelings expressed by the employees were, that a general strike of utility workers was unheard of and therefore out of place in Milwaukee. The employees wanted to gain their ends peacefully through arbitration and government intervention. This attitude gave the company new courage. It tightened up on its discipline, coercion, intimidation, etc., in a last effort to break the spirit of the men. By this time membership in A. F. of L. unions had reached

such a point that success seemed assured by force of numbers alone.

Public opinion was shaping itself and was decided with the employees. A casual street car rider remarked, "The utility policy years ago was, the public be damned. Now, in addition, it seems to be, the employees be damned." The public also resented the fact that a non-competitive industry should be so defiant, while competitive industry was going along with the NRA in general. The feeling grew that even though the public had given the company an exclusive franchise to operate in the territory, it had not included in that franchise the power of life and death over the employees. Their rights as free born American citizens were still to be retained by them. So the strike became a strike of both worker and Mr. John Public, alike. Workers in other industries realized that their status was reflected in the status of the worker in the non-competitive utility field. They knew that their company officials were on the board of directors of the utility company and that autocratic labor policies would be exchanged and enforced to the letter in all industries, if the issues at stake were not won.

Day By Day Story Given

So-o-o-o, as Ed Wynn says, when the strike began, it became a decidedly public exhibition of resentment of a people against vested interests who dared to defy a changing order of things, the New Deal, yes, the very government itself. The events of the four hectic days are best related by newspaper headlines and excerpts, as they appeared in the Milwaukee Journal during that week:

Monday, June 25

(Previous to the strike.)

"Mediators Push Peace Efforts.

"Cling to hope that Walkout can be Averted.

(Continued on page 404)



Night View of the Norris Dam Enterprise. Skillful Lighting Enables the Two Night Shifts to Work as by Day.

I Find A Solution for "Burnt-Out" Motors

By T. M. GILLIN, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

EACH year thousands of dollars are spent rewinding three-phase motors. Not only is the loss great in repairing these motors, but included in this item must be added, loss of time while the machines are idle, and the cost of replacing the motor that failed with a good motor. After careful study and analysis of the causes of this trouble, the writer has come to the conclusion that in most cases the windings in three-phase motors burn out because the voltage fails on one

Here is formula that will obviate frequent replacement of motors, by one who knows.

ciency. Any such method or apparatus must be simple in design and operation, and reasonable in price to manufacture.

By placing a small relay in the holding coil circuit, we believe that we have found a solution. Drawing No. 1-A shows a standard across-the-line magnetic starter. Note that when the voltage fails on Line No. 2, the holding coil current supply is not shut off; the coil still holds the switch in a closed position, and the motor is supplied with single phase current. If the proper heater coil is installed in thermal relay, the closed circuit draws more current, causing the thermal relay to release. This opens the holding coil circuit, allowing the connector arm to drop out, disconnecting all three motor lines. However, if the thermal relay fails to operate, the usual result is a damaged motor.

Drawing No. 2 shows the same circuit with the addition of a small magnetic relay. The holding coil operating the starting switch is connected between Line No. 1 and Line No. 2, while the holding coil

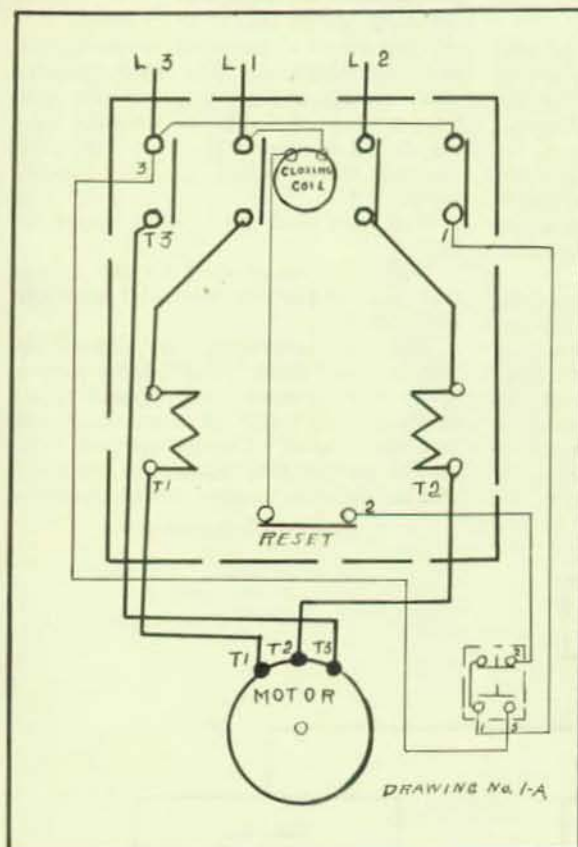
on Line No. 2 or Line No. 3, the current supply for the magnetic relay is cut off, thus opening the holding coil circuit and disconnecting the motor.

WHAT UNIONS HAVE DONE

By HEYWOOD BROWN

Much has been said about the American standard of living and the necessity of its preservation. That standard has been rather rudely battered about in the last few years, but where it still exists the credit must go to the unions, which have kept wages up and hours down. The non-union man is a person who reaps where he has not sown. He comes at the eleventh hour and receives his penny. He is willing to profit by the aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support. He stands ready to stab in the back those who have made it possible for him to command a competence.

And so I say that he is an anti-social force who decidedly does not deserve protection at public expense. I would not have him torn limb from limb by angry mobs. I think both the police and the guard have a proper function in strikes. I feel that they should in emergencies be called out by mayors or governors under the order, "It is your job to see that not a single strike breaker enters this plant or so much as one wheel turns until the employers have made a fair settlement with their men."—*Courtesy of the World-Telegram and United Feature Syndicate.*



phase. This leaves a three-phase motor trying to operate on a single phase, the result being a "burnt-out" motor.

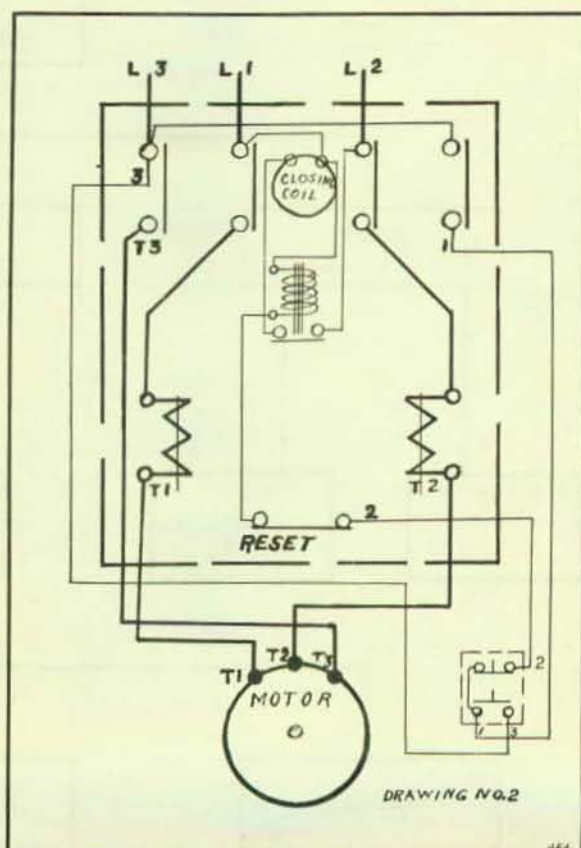
The many factors contributing to this condition are too various to discuss in this small article. In all fairness to the manufacturers of starting equipment, I must state that the protective devices now on the market, and in general use, perform well for the uses for which they were designed. For example, the thermal overload relay is efficient and will give good service, provided you use the proper heater coil—a heater coil having the correct rating for the work being performed by the motor it is protecting.

All overload devices are concerned with current only.

It is obvious that if some method or device were designed that would open the line on all three phases when the voltage failed on any one phase, it would result in considerable saving and greater effi-

operating the small magnetic relay is connected between Line No. 2 and Line No. 3, and is in the control circuit. In order to operate the starter, the "start" button is pressed; this energizes the magnetic relay, and closes the contacts which supply the current for the holding coil on the starter.

The changes here have been very simple and easy to make. You still have the same overload protection, and in addition, you have a no-voltage protection on each phase. Note that if voltage fails on Line No. 1 or Line No. 2, the holding coil circuit is open, thus releasing the arm on the starting switch. If voltage fails



Los Angeles Union Wants Consolidation

By W. AUTHORSON, Joint Political Organization

IN the June, 1934, issue of this JOURNAL the introductory article of this series points out many reasons why all departments pertaining to electricity under the jurisdiction of the city government of Los Angeles should be combined, and placed under one head. It states that, "The City Electrical Division should include:

"1. The Inspection Bureau, through which all electrical installations either new, reconstruction, or alteration are inspected.

"2. The fire and police signal, and the traffic signal systems in their entirety.

"3. The city electrical department shops.

"4. Street lighting."

In conjunction with this second article a tentative plan is submitted which should be considered only as a skeleton outline on which to build an efficient city electrical division. It is true that these departments already exist, but being separated, as they now are—due to the several different bureaus, boards and commissions whose jurisdiction they happen to come under—they lack the necessary coordination that would enable them to function as a unit in the interest of the taxpayers.

Under the proposed plan, responsibility would rest on the chief electrical engineer, and no doubt with the aid of his assistants he would soon be able to

Electrical workers believe antiquated system needs renovizing. Great efficiency to be achieved.

show a substantial decrease in the cost of operation in comparison with the expenditures for the same amount of work done in previous years, and after all the vital point is increased efficiency at a lower cost in the administration of civic affairs.

Who is responsible for our present system or lack of system, which allows men engaged in electrical work for the city of Los Angeles to be placed under the supervision of commissions made up of men and women who in most cases have little or no knowledge of the manufacturing cost, proper installation, maintenance, care or value of electrical equipment.

Before an election all candidates for public office never fail to insert that age old plank in their platform of lowering the cost of government by the consolidation of relative departments, and the elimination of superfluous high salaried jobs created by their predecessors, but newly elected officials seem to lose their pre-election courage, they forget the supreme power vested in them by the

electorate, they disregard the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and so following the line of least resistance they find it easier to adapt themselves to the routine of existing governmental systems than it would be to launch out on any reform that might tend to lighten the financial burden of the taxpayer.

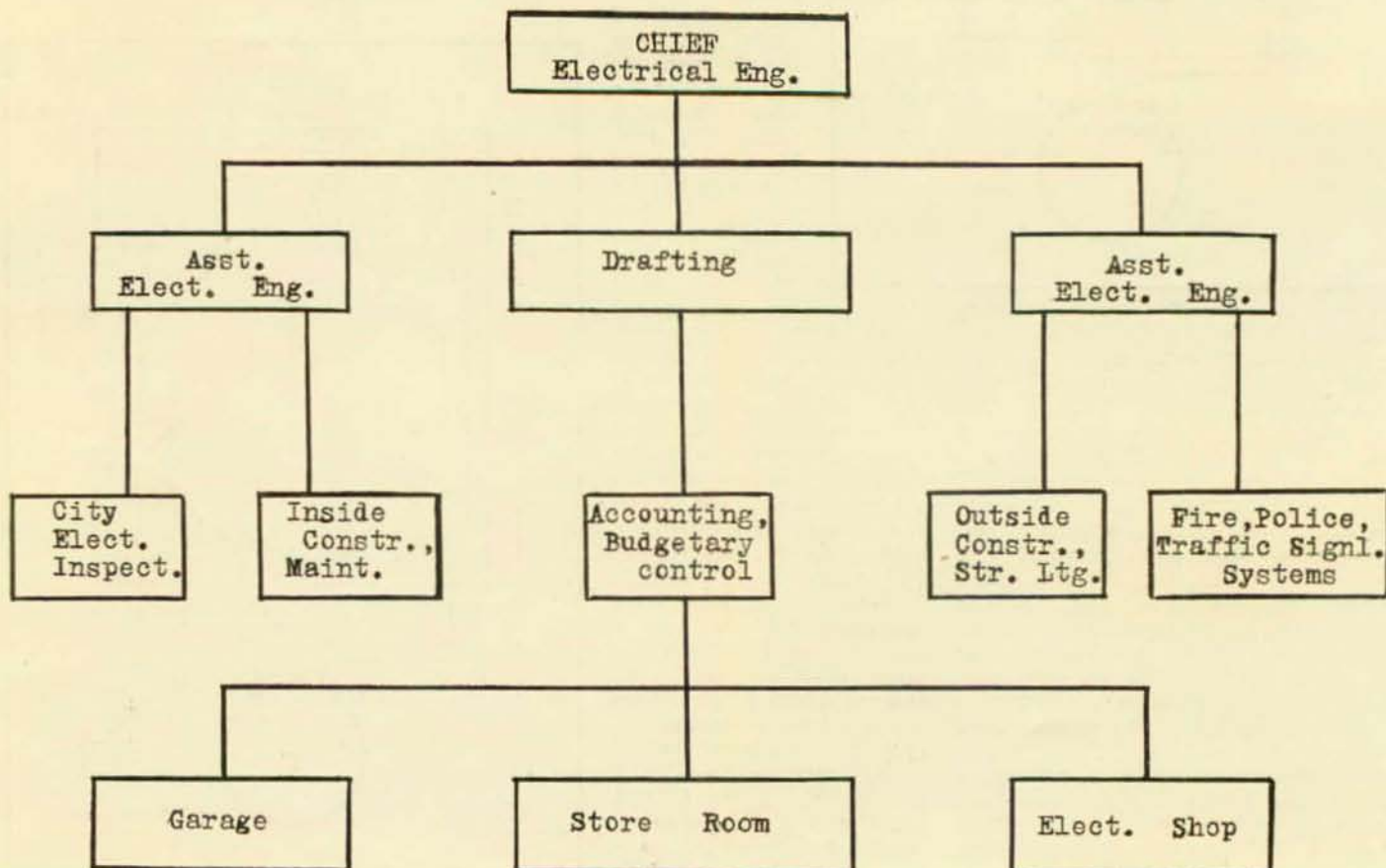
The Bureau of Budget and Efficiency is the fact-finding agency of the Los Angeles city government. It investigates the administration to the various departments for the purpose of recommending to the mayor and council concerning duties of positions, methods, and economy measures. For the fiscal year 1934-35 this bureau will cost the taxpayers over \$40,000 in salaries and wages. Aside from the preparation of the next budget which is mostly routine work,

Will they find us \$40,000 worth of facts?

Will they recommend to the mayor and council \$40,000 worth of economy measures?

Will they investigate the administration of the various departments with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of combining all electrical units under one competent head? This department to be known as the City Electrical Division, and as the name implies to have jurisdiction

(Continued on page 404)



Renovising Plan Moves on Super Scale

THE federal government, last month, launched its latest effort to create employment under the Federal Housing Administration, with a vigorous campaign to sell the modernization idea to American home, store and factory owners. Building trades workers, of course, are vitally interested in this drive and though the electrical worker's percentage of the home building dollar is smaller than that of almost any trade, the use of electricity makes such constant progress that new wiring is a necessary part of almost any modernizing job. The electrical trade is in a favorable position, therefore, and the success of the Housing Administration's drive should mean millions of dollars worth of work for electrical workers and electrical contractors.

That the FHA recognizes the value of improved wiring is clearly indicated by the many references to light fixtures, outlets, and wiring in the booklet just issued for distribution to owners of homes and business property. In making suggestions for improvements to homes, factories, commercial and farm buildings, the writers of this booklet have mentioned electricity in its various uses no less than 16 times.

Members of I. B. E. W. locals who par-

Government seeks to galvanize dormant building industry into life. Labor is co-operating.

ticipated in the Co-operative Work Plan campaign, a sales drive carried on in 1931-1932 by locals and the Electrical Guild contractors to induce electrical modernization, will notice many essential similarities between this plan and the federal program, although the latter is designed on a vastly greater scale. Indeed, the Co-operative Work Plan was among the many plans studied by the staff of the Housing Administration while its campaign was still in the formative stage.

Immediate benefits are expected for:

1. The building industry.

Many economists have felt that recovery had to start here. Yet this key industry has remained almost in a state of collapse. Almost half of the money spent on a building job goes immediately into wages for the trades; of the money spent for materials, a large proportion goes into wages also. This money will go for

consumption goods or the payment of debts and will furnish a far-reaching stimulus to other industries.

2. The owner of real property.

Because money has not been available for maintenance and improvement of property, a widespread deterioration has resulted. Homes and commercial property must be maintained in good condition to preserve usefulness; must be kept up-to-date or values shrink. By making financing available the government intends to make it possible for owners to recondition their property before damage becomes too great.

Banks Glutted With Funds

3. The bank.

A safe and profitable investment for idle funds is provided by the federal plan. Although the loan is made directly by the owner of the property from the bank or building and loan company, the government insures the lending institution against any loss up to 20 per cent of its obligations in this field, a very ample margin of protection. Many banks, glutted with funds, yet were reluctant to ease credit. This program makes it not only

(Continued on page 402)



CROSS SECTION OF A HAPPY HOME—A WELL-WIRED HOME

Danger Lurks in Faulty Wiring. Domestic Accidents Are Mounting Due to Cheap Electrical Materials. It Is no Mere Talk to Declare That Happiness, Comfort, Convenience and Safety Depend on Wiring of Approved Workmanship and Materials.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIII Washington, D. C., September, 1934 No. 9

Challenging Old Labor Relations

Those critics of American labor unionism who take the position that unions have high nuisance value and can not contribute anything constructive to industry should go with open minds to the Tennessee Valley and view the labor relations set up by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Here on the surface is the usual set-up of employer and workers engaged upon the complex project of erecting a huge dam and developing the electrical energy as an appurtenance thereto. Such an enterprise demands many types of skilled, and unskilled labor and a coordination and esprit which only a great construction job can achieve. On the surface then this job appears no different from many of other private enterprises, but if one peers beneath the surface, one is aware of the spirit of co-operation and of aggressive enlightenment on the part of thousands of workers that, we venture to say, characterizes other jobs of this magnitude in the United States. The workers of the Tennessee Valley have forever quashed the indictment that American unionism can not co-operate with management and make a positive contribution to the job.

The Tennessee Valley Workers Council is labor's general staff composed of job stewards and union representatives engaged in the very practical business of erecting dams and distributing power. These men are daily offering suggestions not only for the improvement of working conditions but for creating new techniques of getting the job well done. The Tennessee Valley Authority has wisely proceeded and has adopted the experience learned in the Panama Canal Zone and on other government enterprises and in the most successful instances of private industry to a policy that permits labor to act affirmatively rather than negatively. The Tennessee Valley Authority is to be congratulated for ushering in a new deal in industrial relations.

President Greenlaw's Address

For courage, commonsense, and assumption of social responsibility the address of W. H. Greenlaw before the national convention of Municipal Electricians deserves attention. The entire electrical industry should recognize that President Greenlaw has clearly drawn an important issue. He demands that standard making be taken out of the hands of commercial

interests, placed where it belongs, in the hands of people guarding the public interest. The American Standards Association, disguised as a quasi-public body, is in the control of the utility, electrical manufacturing and telephone groups. It has tried surreptitiously to scrap the salutary work of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in the making of safety codes. It wishes to arrogate to itself and its commercial backers the role of standard maker.

President Greenlaw demands that public bodies interested in standards and safety will not be relegated to an inferior position, but will have full recognition commensurate with their function in the making of codes of safety.

Fascism, American-Brand

It can be confidently reported that the flight of the American Liberty League into the stratosphere of American politics was a failure. Mr. Jouett Shouse, with his backers, from the banks, steel industry, and other business interests, has been unmasked and placed pretty firmly in his proper background, namely Wall Street. Despite the high sounding name "Liberty," the American Liberty League is nothing more than our old friend Fascism, wearing a dress suit in place of a brown shirt. We predict it will have little influence, except in so far as money may have influence on political trends in the United States. This does not mean that the deep-seated hold which property has upon our government is not symbolized by the American Liberty League. The American Liberty League is symptomatic of the long standing malady of American politics, namely the rule of wealth and big business.

Big business men are very restive at the rise of President Roosevelt's star, and they are utilizing all the high-powered publicity known to skilled publicity men to try to break down the new philosophy of government, namely that a government exists to protect the weak against the strong. The American Liberty League and other fascistic organizations like it may well be restive considering the tremendous swing of the masses themselves toward the whole new conception of liberty as the liberty of the common man to live, eat, and wear overalls.

Improvement of Human Life

The Tennessee Valley Authority is harnessing something more than water power in the Tennessee Valley. It is harnessing engineering science, management science, the science of mechanics, and electric science, toward one great aim—the improvement of human life. This is such a simple, fundamental formula it is a wonder that all Americans, conservatives, moderates, and radicals, could not unite behind this slogan, the improvement of human life. God knows there is need enough for improvement. We merely have to enumerate the millions of families on relief, the millions of able-bodied men unemployed, the millions of homes which are below standard equipment, the miles of roads yet unbuilt, the scores of rivers yet unharnessed, to realize there is plenty of need and plenty of work to do in the United States.

If we could address ourselves to the task of improving human life rather than the task of making huge profits for a few aggressive and well-advantaged individuals, we could produce a civilization such as the world has never seen.

250-Foot Monument There is poetic justice in the fact that the statesmanship of Senator George Norris is being recognized fully in the living present. The town of Norris and Norris Dam are great monuments to the devotion of a simple and illustrious personality to the public cause. George Norris fought in Congress for the Tennessee Valley enterprise when he was as a voice crying in the wilderness and received only ridicule for his pains. We believe that organized labor in the Tennessee Valley is conscious of George Norris's services. Labor owes him a double debt of gratitude. He not only made the Tennessee Valley project a possibility but as chairman of the Senate judiciary committee fought for labor's rights for many years. It was his skill, parliamentary ability and social vision that halted the drive of greedy business interests which sought to negate labor's rights by means of court injunctions. The Norris Dam will tower 250 feet high, and its eminence will be symbolic of the work of a true statesman.

Tragic Monument To Man's Stupidity We request our readers to consider the drought for a moment. Here is a calamity that appears to be traceable to nature's door. In legal terms it appears to be an act of God. There are those political propagandists who declare that the drought is but a curse from on high sent to punish the people that have embarked upon a program of crop curtailment. It is none of these things, according to science. It is a tragic monument to a nation's stupidity and blindness. It re-emphasizes for the American people the costliness of day to day living. For years we have allowed the land to be shorn of trees for quick profit and we have never replaced these trees for ordered recovery. What has happened then is that the denuded plain has been a prey of sun and wind to that extent that there has been no foliage to hold the moisture from which showers could be precipitated and no roots to hold the soil from which new crops could be grown. The drought was inevitable.

It is true that the summer of 1934 was a summer of inclement heat and it is also true that if the denuded region had been properly reforested 20 years ago the drought could not possibly have reached the proportions it has reached, and there would be much less soil erosion and more local showers. What usually is considered by people an act of God is a consequence of man's own stupidity and collective blindness. The plan of the U. S. Government to reforest areas now denuded of trees is in line with good sense, social vision and national planning, and should within 20 years prevent any such tragic result as this country has now endured.

Colliding Giants There comes a time, say sensitive statesmen, when humanity goes on the march. Such a time appears to have arrived in these United States. The American people collectively and individually appear to have a vision of a new day which exceeds in grasp that of the managers of industry or the elder statesmen. This vision might be summed up as by the slogan "Comfort in every American home." To this vision great groups are responsive. We see it in the way hitherto unorganized men are flocking into unions and we see it in the way that voters are casting their ballots for radical programs and economic rehabilitation. Humanity is on the move again and at this time we behold all the institutions which buttress property and all the stodgy individuals who make their living by protecting bank deposits girding themselves to turn back the hordes of marching men toward the new day. It is a spectacle of dramatic significance. One wonders what will happen when the irresistible force collides with an immovable body. We forecast that the marching lines responsive to the new vision will not be completely turned back and in this trying hour of colliding titans, we bespeak a continued attitude of good sportsmanship on both sides.

The Struggle Last December the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL spoke sweepingly of the "coming struggle." This JOURNAL said that the "clans are gathering; long knives are being sharpened; invisible brigades are maneuvering for positions behind lines." At that time this JOURNAL predicted that the business interests were out to destroy not only NRA, but every aspect of planned economy and controlled industry which the New Deal had set up. As the months reeled off, it appeared that our prediction was premature. Now we discover that we are in the midst of what appeared at one time as the coming struggle. Business interests are out to destroy the control of American economic life in the interest of the common man. They are against every form of social betterment and they are using snaky words to conceal their sinister aims. They speak of "freedom and liberty" and play upon the traditional slogans of American life.

Last December President Roosevelt quoted John Stuart Mill effectively against this Tory group. It is well to recall these words again:

"History shows that great economic and social forces flow like a tide over communities only half conscious of that which is befalling them. Wise statesmen foresee what time is thus bringing and try to shape institutions and mold men's thoughts and purposes in accordance with the change that is silently coming on.

"The unwise are those who bring nothing constructive to the process, and who greatly imperil the future of mankind by leaving great questions to be fought out between ignorant change on one hand and ignorant opposition to change on the other."

The "coming struggle"—now, the present struggle—is of historic fibre. It is above conventional politics and challenges every citizen to rally round the age-old cause of man versus property.



WOMAN'S WORK



WHEW! IT'S WARM NOW, BUT —

By A WORKER'S WIFE

ANY family that operates its own heating plant is interested in ways of reducing fuel costs, and the worker's family is particularly concerned about it because the coal bill has such a way of overloading the family budget. It is a bleak prospect when the bin is down to its last few scoopsful, the rooms are chilly, and the money has to be found somehow for the next ton of coal. Right now is the time to prepare your house for winter and check over your heating plant. There are many ways in which you may be able to cut down the amount of fuel necessary and yet keep your house quite as comfortable—perhaps more so.

There are three main causes of fuel waste:

1. Heat losses through cracks, around doors and windows, fireplace chimneys, the roof, etc.
2. Keeping a higher temperature than necessary, especially in bedrooms.
3. Inefficient operation of heating plant and incorrect distribution of radiation in the house.

First, you will want to prevent leakage of air through cracks around doors and windows. Where the window frames do not fit tightly they should be sealed with a plastic caulking compound. Weather stripping will help to prevent air leaks between the frames and the sash. The best weather strips are of non-corrosive metal grooved into the sash. If you cannot spare the money to do the job in the most permanent way, then do it in the inexpensive, temporary way, for you can buy cheap felt stripping which can be put on by anyone who is handy with a hammer and tacks.

However, weather stripping, while guarding against air leaks does not prevent heat loss through the glass of windows and doors. If you sit beside a window on a cold day you can feel the cold coming through the glass and, of course, the heat is being drawn out through the glass as well, since the glass is an excellent conductor of heat and cold. Heating engineers estimate that about 10 times more heat will be lost per square foot of glass than through the walls of your house. In northern climates it is almost axiomatic to equip a house with storm windows on the outside of the window frame which quite effectively seal the heat in by providing a dead air space between the two layers of glass. It is important, of course, that the storm windows be carefully fitted. If they are used, weather stripping is not necessary. Storm doors, of course, are just as effective as storm windows, particularly at

french doors which have large glass areas.

If one room in your house has large glass areas and particularly if it is in a position exposed to north winds, equipping this one room with storm door and storm windows will increase the comfort of your whole house and lighten the cost of fuel somewhat.

Of course, every outside door should have its threshold so that there will not be an air leak under the door and it is sensible to put thresholds under bedroom doors as well, so that when you have the windows open at night the cold air will not go through the whole house.

An open fireplace chimney will literally suck the warm air from your rooms and distribute it in the cold out-of-doors, and so, unless you actually have a fire on the hearth, always remember to keep the damper closed. If there is no damper, a wooden panel of two or three boards nailed together should be fitted to the throat of the chimney and put in place when the fireplace is not in use.

A great deal of heat is lost through the roof of a house. If the family purse will allow it, one of the commercial insulators should be placed between the joists of the upper floors, if the attic is unfinished; and if you finish off your attic rooms it is very important to insulate between the rafters, but of course this has to be done before the ceiling is finished. If you have an unfinished attic, close it off with a door and insulate the floor. This will prevent heating the unoccupied attic space and the loss of heat through the shingles.

A very cheap but satisfactory type of insulation which may be placed by the male members of the family is sawdust or fine shavings. This is a waste product of sawmills, milling and wood-working plants, and usually can be secured for the cost of hauling. A four to six-inch layer between the joists will be almost as effective as the high-priced commercial types of insulation.

Now the question of the temperature of your rooms. We moderns do not like to wear heavy clothing indoors and therefore in rooms where we dine, or sit, or work, we like to have a temperature of approximately 70 degrees. But we sleep better in rooms slightly cooler. Why not take advantage of this in heating your house? Why should you keep your bedrooms, which may not be used at all during the day, at the same temperature as your living room, dining room and kitchen, only to throw the windows wide open when you retire, and let the heat out? If you wish to save coal, keep your bedroom radi-

ators shut off, and keep the doors closed as much as possible. And if you have a guest room that is used but seldom, you can keep it closed off most of the time, taking precautions, of course, that the radiator pipes do not freeze in the coldest weather. It is easy to let the heat flow in from the rest of the house when it is needed.

Heating engineers claim that 90 per cent of heating complaints are directly traceable to improper drafts, which may be caused (1) by a poorly built chimney which allows air to leak in between the bricks and flue lining; (2) chimney too low or built adjacent to neighboring roofs, trees or other air obstructions; (3) flues of insufficient size; (4) dirty flues and grates. If your furnace needs frequent attention and the fire must be stoked, poked, shaken down and built up several times a day, it would be well to have a draft test made to determine whether drafts are sufficient to support proper combustion. This service can be secured from heating plant equipment sales rooms or heating engineers. The charge for the service is usually small, and it may result in finding the cause of boiler inefficiency.

Keeping the chimney and smoke pipe clean and the dampers in order helps to maintain a good draft. Sometimes the chimney has to be swabbed out from the roof by dropping a sack full of straw down the chimney on a rope, the sack being weighted with bricks. The smoke pipe may be taken down and brushed out. When replaced, be sure that it fits tightly. Cracks should be filled with fire-proof calking material—common clay may be used if nothing better is at hand.

Grates of the furnace must be inspected to see that they have not warped or broken. When operating the furnace the ash pit should be cleaned frequently, as ashes banked under the grates may cause them to melt; also a clean ash pit gives a better draft. Leaks around the ash pit should be stopped up; clay or some similar material may be used.

Sometimes a house does not heat well even when the heating plant is adequate, because it does not have sufficient radiation. Any heating contractor could check the radiation if you have rooms difficult to heat, to determine whether the amounts of radiation are sufficient. Frequently by placing an extra radiator, or adding sections to an existing radiator, the one room which has been hard to heat becomes comfortable because a larger part of the heat is shifted into it. This

(Continued on next page)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.

Editor:

Our first regular meeting was held at the Lutheran Brotherhood Hall April 10. We elected officers: President, Mrs. G. Carlson; vice president, Mrs. P. O'Keefe; secretary, Mrs. G. Heinrich; press agent, Mrs. F. Pease.

Besides our work with the union we will strive to help with the annual picnic, and to put on a Christmas party for the children of the auxiliary and union.

The union gave a dance May 9 and was assisted by the auxiliary. There were 150 who attended the dance. A good time was had by all.

A pot luck luncheon was held at the home of our president, Mrs. Carlson, out under the trees in her garden, which overlooks the Sound. Following the luncheon there was a short business meeting.

Our annual picnic was held at the state park July 8. The union furnished hot dogs, buns, coffee and ice cream. There were games and prizes for young and old. There was a good turnout in spite of the rain.

We have started on our Christmas party fund with a bunco party which was held at Mrs. G. Heinrich's home on Sunny Hill with a dessert lunch at one o'clock. Five dollars was cleared which was a fine start toward our fund.

Our regular meetings are held the second Wednesday and the fourth Tuesday, which is a joint meeting with the union. A social hour follows the business meeting. We have 21 members to date and no outstanding bills.

I want to thank Mrs. Dewey Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., for her help in getting our auxiliary started.

MRS. FRANK PEASE,
1511 8th St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84, 613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

As our press secretary is vacationing in Florida, at her request I will attempt to write a short epistle that you may hear from our auxiliary this month.

After reading the other letters, especially our Jacksonville message, I feel the place is too large for me to fill. Would that every group could be blest with members filled with just the same enthusiasm as Mrs. Cora Val-

should result in a saving of fuel because you no doubt have been crowding your boiler and keeping the rest of your house too warm, just so that this one room will be usable.

A furnace is like an automobile, which consumes more gasoline per mile when operated at excessive speeds. When you crowd your boiler beyond its efficient operating capacity the value of a great deal of your fuel is lost through maintaining unnecessarily high stack temperatures.

Making adjustments in the house itself, through insulating, stopping leaks, changes in radiation and in the other ways we have outlined, will certainly save you fuel, and may cause you to find that the boiler you thought inadequate to carry your heating load is quite capable of doing the job—if the load is lightened.

entire, and may we all with her pray the same prayer: Oh, God, keep me from fault-finding and self-seeking, also put away self-pity and, above all things, prejudice!

Our auxiliary has just closed a three months' membership drive and with the efforts of Mr. J. W. Armistead and your writer as group captains, the auxiliary secured 13 new members, and three old ones returned. We feel our work was not in vain. The social was held August 15, at the country home of our loyal members, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Foster, for the winning side—and were they entertained? (Here I want to say Mr. Foster is our oldest member, having held a card in good standing 38 years.) The day was filled with activities, basket lunch, contest, games and, last but not least, a watermelon cutting. Forty-four members were present, including Mr. J. L. ("Skinny") Carver, the next oldest card member of Local No. 84.

We are glad to have the honor of adding the names of two of our young girls to our roll and hope at some time in the near future to be able to help organize a junior auxiliary. You know the old adage, "train the child in the way it should go."

Our auxiliary had the pleasure of joining the Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries last month and we hope to hear every auxiliary in our U. S. A. has affiliated with this body. Let us remember, where there is unity there is strength.

We have a full calendar for the month of September. First, our Labor Day parade, which we always participate in with joy, knowing that this one day of each year is set

aside for our men in all labor organizations, and we hope this year will mark one of the largest parades our city has ever known. Now is the appointed time to show to the world where we stand.

Our second event is our gubernatorial and mayoral elections. May each and every member of organized labor go to the polls on election day with the determination to win, not only for our state, but also for our city.

Congratulations to our new auxiliary in Topeka, Kans.! May they grow in strength and may we all press forward toward our goal with patience.

MRS. BRUCE STROUD,
Pinch-hitting for Mrs. Dewey Johnson.

ORGANIZING CONTINUES

We want to say again how happy we are over the truly remarkable progress in women's auxiliary organizing in I. B. E. W. locals. It really seems that the women are determined to achieve an international organization and we surely hope they will succeed.

L. U. No. 672, Logan, West Virginia, may soon have an auxiliary, as we have had a letter from Mrs. Everett Justice, wife of the financial secretary, asking advice on how to get an auxiliary started; and we bespeak the kind assistance of other auxiliaries in helping this group get under way.

Don't forget that your correspondence is welcomed on this page, and we hope that every new auxiliary will celebrate its organization by making its bow to the others, via the JOURNAL.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

SUPPER ON THE PORCH

By SALLY LUNN

Autumn! The mosquitoes and gnats are gone, and there will be many glorious warm evenings when dining out of doors is very pleasant. Here is a suggestion for a wholesome, simple cold meal that will be easy to prepare and yet satisfy the appetite. By using paper plates and serving a cool fruit drink in a waxed paper cup, you carry out the picnic idea and the dish washing is reduced almost to nil!

This plate supper that is illus-

trated combines cottage cheese and sardines for the hearty part of the menu, sliced tomatoes for a vegetable, a buttered roll, and a fruit salad dessert. Strong color contrasts make this plate a delightful picture, with red tomatoes, green lettuce, white cheese, yellow and pink fruit, and the dark accent of the blackberries. If possible the rolls should be crisp and piping hot—a taste contrast with the soft cold foods.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

« « Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry » »

MAJORITY RULE UPHELD

UNDER date of September 1, the National Labor Relations Board rendered a decision which clarifies one of the bitterest points of conflict in interpreting Section 7A. The board ruled: "We have concluded that the only interpretation of Section 7A which can give effect to its purposes is that the representatives of the majority shall constitute the exclusive agency for collective bargaining with the employer."

Of equal importance was the board's clarification of the meaning of "collective bargaining." It "implies a duty on the part of the employer to bargain with their representatives. Without this duty to bargain, the right to bargain would be sterile; and Congress did not intend the right to be sterile. Important cases have established the incontestably sound principle that the employer is obligated by the statute to negotiate with the employees' representatives; to match their proposals, if acceptable, with counter proposals and make every reasonable effort to reach an agreement."

Section 7A "was enacted to promote the making of collective agreements covering terms of employment for definite periods" and "not to promote discussions." It was meant to "establish by mutual agreement the standards of the maximum hours of labor, minimum of rates of pay and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary." In the future the board is expected to extend little leniency to employers who refuse to bargain collectively with recognized groups of employees. Under the law, such firms may be prosecuted by the Department of Justice, and cut off from the NRA. The majority rule, the board claims, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Anti-Union Propaganda

It seems to me that there is a surprising lack of knowledge about their economic problems existing among radio men. Many have not even taken the trouble to read the broadcast industry code. Such lack of interest is reflected in the present day working standards of these men. The daily press carries a wealth of information which, although often highly biased, should keep radio men informed of decisions affecting their own particular problems. Even the air facilities have been frequently utilized for talks, pro and con, on many labor issues which directly concern broadcast technicians. Yet one encounters daily the same old arguments and very often

no arguments at all because of a lack of understanding of his rights under the New Deal. The reasons lie not entirely with the technicians themselves. Often the lack of interest can be traced to the smokescreen of misinformation and twisted propaganda which fills the air about the studios.

Most employers are financially able and morally unrestrained from laying down this barrage of lies and half truths. For instance, on the eve of an important meeting in New York recently the Columbia System bombarded their technicians with telegrams and long distance phone calls from out of town technicians purporting to show that Columbia radio men in Minneapolis, Chicago and Atlantic City were predominantly in favor of the company union recently foisted on them by the company. The wording of many of the telegrams was almost identical. Though signed by individuals, the company touch was so obvious that nobody was fooled. The idea, of course, was to prejudice the New York technicians against the I. B. E. W. because many had recently seen the folly and the utter uselessness of their company union as an agency of collective bargaining and had turned to the I. B. E. W. as a more permanent and effective way of effecting collective bargaining. The cost of this high pressure counter E. M. F. might easily have run into hundreds of dollars and none need even a second guess to know where the money came from.

It is also well known that a leading light of the N. B. C. company union has been setting a merry pace bustling about the country trying desperately to interest broadcast technicians in a scheme of uniting all company unions into a national organization in order to offset "the menace of the I. B. E. W."

Anti-union employers have a lengthy set of stock arguments. Here are a few which radio station owners are fond of: They charge that unions are unethical, that unions reek with favoritism, that the I. B. E. W. is not the right union for radio men, that chain station technicians should not condescend to associate with "the riffraff of small stations," that radio men are too high a type to think of associating themselves with labor unions, that unions keep a man from advancing himself, that the union can shift a man about on jobs against his will, that union dues are exorbitant, that assessments are frequent and heavy.

Some of these arguments have already been refuted in earlier bulletins;

others are too obviously shallow and untrue to warrant an answer. Suffice it to say that most of these arguments can be charged with equal force, if any, against the anti-union employer's own trade association, in our case, the N. A. B. Do these arguments stop the employers from joining their trade associations? Not so any one could notice it, Elmer!

When such empty talk by the employers and their yes-men fails to lull the technician into the trance of blissful ignorance and do-nothingness from which he has recently shaken himself, other means are tried. Now that threats of dismissal for union activity can no longer be openly flaunted (though that practice still persists and is effective, too, on the less stalwart members of the craft), the anti-union employer then proceeds on the assumption that "every man has his price." At this stage many an attempt to unionize has collapsed. Here the importance of real dependable and honest representatives is emphasized. The men who can ignore the employer's offers of bribes to sell out his fellow employees are few, indeed. Choose your representatives carefully.

What About the 40-Hour Week?

Whatever the anesthetic used on the recovery administration by the N. A. B. and the radio code authority happens to be, nobody rises to disagree that it hasn't worked to perfection. In these many weeks since the hectic hearings in June we have heard only occasional half-hearted excuses for this long delay in getting the opposing factions together. The gist of these seems to be that the deputy administrator cannot get the employers together in Washington because many are away on vacations and pressing business matters. We are wont to associate laissez faire with the old administration in Washington, but from the radio technician's viewpoint, it perfectly describes the recovery administration's attitude to our urgently needed 40-hour week. The administrator's trouble in getting employers to Washington seems as nothing to us compared to the struggle the unemployed technicians are facing in eking out a precarious existence. Men must eat. Many are not eating as regularly as they are entitled to. Don't these men's privations mean something as compared with the vacations of the station owners? The 40-hour week should have been settled

(Continued on page 402)



BUILDING A NATION

¶ *Yes, we have helped build a nation this year.*

¶ *In our humble way, each month we have done our bit to make the United States a reality.*

¶ *For, be it understood, a nation is never finished. It is a constant becoming—a rebuilding.*

¶ *Devastation of the last four years has made rebuilding necessary, busy hands had to be employed, millions had to work together.*

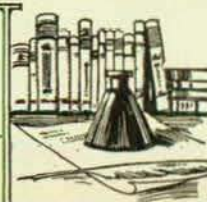
¶ *It has been our job to prepare the minds and hearts of millions of labor men to march forward with the President of the United States.*

¶ *Yes, we have helped—and we are going on helping—to build a greater, firmer, more humane civilization.*

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(No. 2 of the series of articles written by the press secretary of Local No. 1, St. Louis.)

DO YOU KNOW?

By M. A. N.

Do you know that Samuel Gompers said: "The problem of the labor movement is to protect those who work against those who desire to exploit and to give them constantly better opportunities for life and work"?

Do you know that the French term "laissez faire," often used in discussions of labor subjects, means "let us alone"? It expresses the principle of allowing things to look after themselves, especially the policy of non-interference by the government in commerce and industry.

Do you know that the United Mine Workers of America recently moved their headquarters to Washington, D. C.?

Do you know that the San Francisco strike was the second general strike in the United States? The first was in Seattle, Wash., in 1919.

Do you know that the National Bait and Fly Casting Tournament was held in St. Louis, Mo., August 23 to 26, 1934?

Do you know that the Los Angeles Times says, "If we ever have another one let's call it a war to end soldiers and cut out the hooley"?

Do you know that "Young Bob" La Follette, the political storm center, who until this year had listed himself as "Republican (Progressive)" has met the new situation by dropping the word "Republican"? In May, his followers walked out of the Republican party and formed a new one, known as the Progressive party.

Do you know that if you don't read this official electrical magazine every month you are going to miss many worthwhile topics?

Do you know that Gene Tunney, retired boxing champion, says, "My family always pronounce the name to rhyme with money"?

Do you know that William Green, president of the A. F. of L., challenges leaders of private industry by saying, "Are our captains of industry only fair-weather leaders?"

Do you know that Dr. Nikola Tesla says that he has plans for "death rays"? Though many are invented, usually neither the inventor nor ray are ever heard of again. There are many possibilities, but every one canvassed by engineers has distinct limitations. It, therefore, remains to be seen whether Doctor Tesla has something revolutionary enough to upset the known laws of physics. It is possible that he may have.

Do you know that J. D. Henderson, instructor of band instruments at Milwaukee Vocational School, has invented a new shorthand system, said to be the fastest known?

Do you know that the old, old question of "What is whiskey?" is still unanswered? Science and human endeavor, it will be observed, have progressed during the last quarter century, but the question "What is whiskey?" continues to baffle the American government at least.

Do you know that Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus was unfair to the

READ

Labor's strength, by L. U. No. 595 and L. U. No. 151.

To make life more beautiful, by L. U. No. 77.

Progress in Ft. Wayne, by L. U. No. 723.

Labor Day, 1934, by L. U. No. 508.

Going strong in Toledo, by L. U. No. 245.

Action and more action, by L. U. No. 892.

Value of publicity, by L. U. No. 212.

L. U. No. 1 asks—

These and many other strong epistles face the turbulent autumn with courage and sense.

electrical workers on their last visit to St. Louis?

This is the only circus or carnival that does not have Local No. 1 men to lay out their cables in St. Louis, and it is the first time our local has ever used a "sound truck" to broadcast their wares. Such expressions as, "C'mon, St. Louis, Ringling Brothers' Circus is unfair to organized labor in your fair city. Don't patronize this circus, folks," etc. This method of advertisement seemed to prove quite valuable. It certainly reached the multitudes. It showed St. Louis that we were progressive, that electrical workers use electrical methods. People in general were greatly surprised by the unknown voice speaking to them with consideration and courtesy. Let's hope that Local No. 1 has set a precedent, for "The tongue is mightier than the sword."

Business and Pleasure

We are honored by having a business representative, A. C. ("Gus") Schmidt, who has forethought, integrity and perseverance, and, with the help of his two able assistants, Frank Gralich and Add Roerman, Local No. 1 can't help but progress more than it has ever done in the past. We now have a membership organization instead of a one-man dictator (which did not prove successful).

The airplane fans mentioned in the August number, have been removed; we have come down to earth—exhaust fans have been installed instead. Airplanes are too noisy, too.

Again Local No. 1 rallies with a second sociable evening on August 17. This time the dispensary was in the middle of the rathskeller and there was more bar room. Successful to the end, especially with the songbirds, who must sing. I can't help it either. Our tiny sergeant-at-arms has such a base voice—wow! Better not go to Florida, Midge—the sharks might get you.

Saturday, September 8, will be devoted to a picnic for all members of our local. The first rank and file picnic in years. Prizes galore. Dancing. Fun. An old-fashioned affair. Everything a nickel. Admission 25 cents, which entitles the holder to five five-cent

tickets for refreshments, dancing or what have we. Additional tickets will be sold in lots of five. Those who are really up against it will be taken care of just the same. We've got to take care of our own family.

"Slim," a novel by William Wister Haines (Little, Brown & Co., Boston), is a lengthy account of the life of the men who work on high-power transmission lines.

In Conclusion

Labor's criticism of NRA will likely hasten reorganization of NRA into a permanent governmental body, to be administered by a board of five men, instead of one administrator as at present. Labor's complaint that the recovery administration has failed to correct unemployment or to restore buying power is justified by facts and figures. Since the fundamental purpose of NRA was to restore buying power to labor, and because labor represents an important section, its attack on NRA cannot be ignored.

M. A. (RED) NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

LOCAL NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Here I am back again to let you know Local No. 7 is still doing business. Work here is still just around the corner, although some of the Brothers have worked more this year than any time since the depression set in. But we are still hoping business will pick up soon.

I would like to inform the Brothers that our business manager, Brother Charles E. Caffrey, has just been elected by a unanimous vote, to the office of vice president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for western Massachusetts. He is the first electrical worker to hold this office. He is also first vice president of the Springfield Central Labor Union and of the Building Trades Council. Brother Caffrey has only been business manager since 1930 and let me tell you that it has been the worst four years that any business manager of Local No. 7 has been through. But he has taken it on the chin and has come up smiling. A comparatively young man in the labor movement, he has climbed the ladder of success very rapidly, through his pleasant smile and pleasing disposition. So here is a tip to the International Office. If they need a good International Representative in the future they will not have to look far because Brother Caffrey is ready for advancement right now. Well, Brothers, I would like to bring to your attention the fact that in my mind the I. B. E. W. is going backward and not forward. Because that old fraternal spirit is slipping away from us. I remember the time I was initiated into Local No. 7. I had to take the obligation with my right hand raised and solemnly swear, etc. Then I was given the sign and password, which had to be given on entering and leaving the hall. Then the chairman would recite the opening ceremonies and at the closing of the meeting recite the closing ritual. Now that is all done away with and with it fraternalism and brotherhood. I am living in hopes to see that all restored so that the

word, "Brotherhood" will really mean fraternalism and brotherly spirit in the I. B. E. W.

So in closing I hope that the Editor will see fit to publish all this, and with the best of fraternal wishes I remain, the scribe from the "City of Homes", Springfield, Mass.

HERMAN G. HILSE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Unemployment seems to be a hard fellow to shake off once you get caught in his cycle, especially in this day and time when jobs are so scarce and of short duration.

Yes, the old, old story you have heard before, "Well, boys, the work has about given out, so I'll have to lay you off." It's an unpleasant duty for the boss to perform, but what a blow for the fellow who receives the news. About 50, including the writer, got this news last week, August 10, down at the Navy Yard.

It seems as though the electrical department is the only department short of money, the other trades apparently having a little boom.

But a job with the government in this day and time can't be taken for granted. The ax falls mighty quick and your job is cut off before you know it. I suppose jobs are like that most anywhere you work right about now.

The fellow who hasn't a job is worrying where he will find one, and the fellow who has a job is worrying how long it will last. Who was that fellow who said life is but a dream? Well, maybe it is, but sometimes I believe I must have overloaded my stomach before I went to sleep.

I must say in this perhaps my last writing for L. U. No. 26 that I never worked with a finer bunch of men and for a finer set of bosses than at the Washington Navy Yard. I speak of the bosses I come in contact with, all union men, Brothers E. Griggs, LeRoy Heuwn, Mel Weisbrow and Al Jost, who are all very capable men, the kind of fellows you like to work for.

In Brother Griggs you see a leader and personality plus.

In Brother Heuwn you see a fellow who is goofy like Edison, with nothing too much trouble for him to explain.

Brother Weisbrow thinks fast, talks fast, and acts fast, a likable fellow when you catch up to him.

Brother Jost knows how to jolly the boys along and get the work out, keeping a bewildered look on their faces trying to figure out whether he is kidding or not.

The Governmental Branch Local No. 26, governed by President Sullinder and his able assisting officers, is an organization of harmony and one of the few locals that does not have a business agent. However, there is no need for one, as all the local members have been appointed to their jobs through civil service. Pay the boys a call while passing through, if it happens to be on the first Thursday of the month.

See Washington in its entirety.

So, until I write again, I bid you all "Cheerio!"

JOHN C. BENSON.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The smoke of our biennial election having cleared away we find the following officers elected and installed: S. Lawson, president; A. J. Gettman, vice president; C. Scholtz, recording secretary; T. J. Fagen, financial secretary; A. C. Kries, treasurer; S. J. Duhan, business manager; W. Barnett, F. H. Mattes, and E. F. Wheeler, examiners' board; and R. C. Forrest, L. Gawthrop, A. C. Hoffman and H. J. Brooks, executive board.



Members of L. U. No. 7, Working on Technical High School. A PWA Job. Brother Little, Foreman, Second from Left.

Although all offices were closely contested the trend of the voting was toward a more conservative administration. We feel that with the whole-hearted support of the membership these officers will make great progress during the next two years.

Brother Sam Lawson, who is entering his second consecutive term as president, made the following appointments: C. Thompson, foreman; H. Reuter and L. Tolz, inspectors; G. Eveson, J. McCauley and G. Cogswell, auditors; S. J. Duhan, F. Meeder, F. C. Bander, H. Roeder and A. C. Winterstein, delegates to the Baltimore Federation of Labor; C. Carter and E. Daugherty, sick committee; and T. J. Fagen and S. J. Duhan, building committee.

During the month ending June 15 we had a five per cent increase in employment. I feel that the month of July will show a still greater increase. This may seem a small gain but we feel that under the guidance of our great President Roosevelt we are reaching that elusive corner of Mr. Hoover's, around which lies our goal—prosperity. The progress may be slow but we feel that if we build slowly with forethought upon the foundation of past experiences our next prosperity will surpass any in our history for soundness.

I have not learned much of our NRA official setup in Baltimore as yet, but we hope our new deal does not come from a deck which is stacked against us.

JOHN A. BECK.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Among the distinguished guests at the Electrical Workers' picnic given by Local Unions No. 46 and No. 77, were Brother Jay Olinger, state safety and industrial relations supervisor from Olympia; Brother E. H. Morrison, business manager of Local Union No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., and Mrs. Morrison. They are all mighty fine people. We extend greetings through them to the Brothers across the imaginary line in Canada. Also, Business Manager J. M. Gibbs and wife from No. 191, Everett, Washington, a delightful couple. City Councilman Frank Fitts and Mrs. Fitts, of Seattle, were with

us. Mr. Fitts, as a city official, is always with the workers. It was a pleasure to have them all as our guests. Brother J. Scott Milne was called to Portland on account of the general strike there and couldn't be at the picnic. We should have an International Representative who can postpone general strikes so they won't interfere with Local No. 77 picnics.

One of our Scotch Brothers tried to qualify in the kids' 100-yard dash. There was something like seven cents in the cash prizes. However, Brother Peterson, chairman of the picnic committee, compromised by promising him two or three postage stamps. I suppose Local No. 77 will have to pay the bill. We won't mind it much because every one is joining the unions now. Brother Dick Merwin says it was the best picnic he ever attended.

A resolution in favor of technocracy was submitted at the 1934 convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor. The resolution committee recommended non-concurrence. The convention accepted committee's report. This is considered somewhat reactionary. Even the conservative clergy are preaching technocracy from the pulpits and nearly all the Democratic candidates in the fall election are talking technocracy.

We feel that the New Deal is the foundation for a technocratic commonwealth. The object of living is to make life more beautiful. The union's quest for better working conditions can't always be submitted in wage agreements. Waterfalls illuminated with ever-changing colored lights, landscaping, the fragrance of flower gardens with snow-covered mountain peaks in the background make articulate what we say when we ask for better conditions. We must say some things "with flowers." They can't be said in prosaic indicative sentence. That is the new deal.

The Republicans are having a hard time. They are losing all the strikes with the aid of poison gas and bayonets. They are like a crew of polemen riding in the back of a pole truck; they see only what has passed by and they always look at the rocks. If you are riding backward, be a Republican. You will see all the boulders the Democrats have rolled out of the way and that's all.

Sometimes we feel like giving up and saying, "What's the use, it isn't worth the candle." I notice in past numbers of the JOURNAL that even editors get discouraged. Then before we realize it through the efforts of others we have reached our goal.

Secretary Ickes' article in the August JOURNAL will work magic with our organization. We have reason to believe that both the Puget Sound Power and Light Company and City Light will be organized 100 per cent within the near future.

No one needs to be told that we are in the midst of a most stupendous and bewildering revolution; it shakes the entire world. The unemployed want work; those working want shorter hours, higher wages and better homes—of course they do—but they need more than these things to respect and to know each other and to respect and know our employers. In these uncertain times the unions should try to bring the workers and our employers together where we can talk and not fight; discuss and not dispute, where each may learn the point of view of the others. Such brotherly feats of generosity might yet turn human life into a glad, beautiful, and triumphant co-operation. That is our goal.

Local Union No. 77 extends a cordial invitation to our employers to visit our local at any time. We are all builders—let us help each other to build.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Election of officers here resulted as follows: Robert Jacks, president; Harry Kilmer, vice president; Ray Herrick, recording secretary; Thomas B. Jones, treasurer; Walter L. Lightsey, financial secretary and business manager.

Expect to have some good news to write about soon as the new officers have taken off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and gone after business in a businesslike manner. To you members of L. U. No. 108 outside of Tampa, keep up the good work and success will surely crown your efforts. Write your secretary often so we will know how you are getting along.

In reviewing the electrical field here, I find the workers, both union and non-union, 100 per cent back of the NRA code and willing to do their part. But on the contractors' side, I find a house divided against itself—75 per cent are working hard to better conditions and 25 per cent are holding back, chiseling and using underhand methods to hinder the return of better conditions and whispering, "It just can't be done." I presume some of the prototypes of these doubters (or chiselers) were washed off the limbs as they sat there yapping at Noah, "It Ain't goin' a rain no more," and some of these fellows may find themselves in about the same position after the waves of depression have receded.

As your humble servant, I will try to have a letter in each issue and as this is a new experience for me, please excuse mistakes.

RUSSELL A. MILLER.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Our "skipper," J. L. Kreig, handed me the job of trying to get the news to you fellows from L. U. No. 145, but if it hadn't been for G. O. Wilson last month, the job would have been a failure. Thanks to him for the article he put in.

On August 25, L. U. No. 145 had their picnic at the State Park in Rock Island, and, believe me, it was a big success, not so much in numbers, but everything else. The day was just right, not too cool or not too warm, just one of those days we all like to be out in the open, I am sure those present would want to give the committee and all the workers a vote of thanks.

The ball game, between the Illinois side and the Iowa side, was some game! Now I am not going to name the players, for my own safety's sake. But after six innings the game had to be called off because both sides had used up all the players they could find. Several of the pitchers could not use their arms for a few days after the game. The score was 49 to 49. They used 10 balls and wore out eight bats.

You should see the Brothers play barnyard golf. It was going good with three teams, when someone made a ringer and they all claimed it.

The youngsters all had their fill of pop and ice cream. The women had the day at cards. Brother Floyd Wilson topped the day off with songs and dance.

J. T. Manon, who used to have the Electrical Construction Company, in Rock Island, years back, died in Davenport, August 22. He wasn't a member of the I. B. E. W., but was one of the early contractors and employed many of the older Brothers who traveled this way and stopped.

Work around here is just about the same as in most places, but we all hope that things will get back to where they were when this depression started.

It soon will be Labor Day. Do you fellows

remember when Brother Secretary sent you the card to be at the hall for a four mile march with bands and badges on our breast, or a \$5 fine.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

It may be with regret that some of the members of the Brotherhood throughout the United States learned of the death of some of our loyal members of Local No. 151.

On June 7, Brother Charles Riley died in a hospital in San Mateo County; his body was shipped east for burial. Brother Riley had worked at various places throughout the eastern states before coming to this coast.

Brother Dan Chisholm died July 15, from sunstroke. He was working for the Postal Telegraph Company, near Phoenix, Ariz., at the time. Dan was well known to workers throughout the east and around Los Angeles.

Another of our members, Frank Rogers, not so widely known, died May 16. Frank formerly worked for the A. D. T. and burglar alarm here in San Francisco and was one of the gate attendants at the P. P. I. E. (the world's fair) here in San Francisco, in 1915, as was the writer.

Well, to get away from the sad stuff, we, here in San Francisco, as no doubt you all know by this time, had a big strike, the next thing to a general strike, and I think from appearances, a successful one. The longshoremen went out; later the teamsters went out in sympathy, and later still others. For about two or three days San Francisco and the vicinity was tied up tight. The Market Street Railway platform men went out at the same time on a grievance of their own. There were no taxicabs, no street cars, no gasoline for distribution for public use, and very little green provisions, and finally none. There was no fresh meat to be had. No trucks of any kind on the streets, and only 17 restaurants open (these by permission of the strike committee). Some of the places of business closed for the duration of the strike; and in all it was a general and clean tie-up.

There were 75 ships tied up in the bay waiting to unload their cargo. The opposition factions up to this time would not talk business with the men, but now they are willing to submit to arbitration. It goes to show what labor can do if all stand together. Capital cannot get along without labor's help.

As a great portion of the members of Local No. 151 are municipal employees, this local did not go out, but the firms did not send the men out, except in emergency.

In Oakland the conditions were about the same, and at this time conditions are coming back to normal with better prospects for the laboring people.

The grass is getting pretty short for the electrical workers on the Hetchy-Hetchy water project for the city of San Francisco, as it is very nearly completed.

FRED F. DUNNE.

L. U. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Greetings, once more, after a summer of toil and a lot of bathing, fishing and other water sports. Oh, yes, and some fish, if you don't happen to believe it just ask Brothers Casto, Hamm, Jordan, Strotzman, Carson, Casel, or "Nemo." Most any of them should be able to describe the hie! fishes. Well, anyway, everyone had a wonderful time and they all had more fish than they could eat that night.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor is having its annual convention here in Atlantic City, September 10, 11, and 12, in one

of the beach front hotels, which is none other than the Ritz Carlton. And do those hotels believe in organization? Yes, they all belong to the hotel men's association, the Chamber of Commerce and what have you—but when it comes to organized labor they buck like a bull. Some of them (it is understood) haven't paid their taxes in the last seven years, but when anything concerning the wants of organized labor is doing, where the city is concerned, they run right up and have a regular consultation with the city management, and since they are trying to carry water on both shoulders, the break that organized labor gets is a small. Oh, well, after all maybe a labor convention is just the proper thing to serve on the plate—if properly seasoned, the aroma should do some good in the place.

The Pennsylvania Railroad had a little job here in the yards which was manned by a couple of linemen and a host of "sizzerbills," but since the introduction of the government's compulsory pension bill, that job and a lot of other railroad work has finished. You might know it was a rotten job when tarpaper was furnished the linemen to use in place of pigs and other protective equipment. Of course that practice was stopped after one fellow got "bumped off."

We were indeed sorry to hear of the death of Brother John M. Lindsay, financial secretary of L. U. No. 21, a fellow who was equipped with the real union spirit. He certainly did a lot of good in his organization.

This local is proud of their entertainment committee which announces a social evening September 21, at St. Nicholas' Hall, in Egg Harbor, N. J. The fare is \$1.00 each. This includes music, dancing, cards (or what have you), and a guarantee of all the refreshments you can consume.

The last affair of this kind was held in the firehouse at North Vineland, in the form of a ravioli supper, and it was such a big success socially that another affair is in perfect order. This one rates a wider range of publicity as the first was more or less of a try out.

The women sort of got acquainted with one another and had a good chance to enjoy real sociability along with their "captains." So, don't forget, boys, bring the lady along or at least approach her with an invitation and show her some of the things you really enjoy yourself.

Boys, this here hot weather and black "post'es" certainly puts color in your skin; sometimes so much that you feel rather uncomfortable. The hot weather will soon be over but the black poles are here to stay.

With the cost of living getting higher and higher, what are we going to do with wages that stay the same and in many cases don't exist at all? A lot of us will have to "Hooverize" or something so we may be able to spare a dime for our less fortunates.

This being the most important part of our news item, I will share the space following to "Bachie," as he is an old veteran at news, etc.

"Ho-Bo" BEN.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

After much meditation on the subject of advertising, why cannot labor use the tactics of big business?

"It pays to advertise" is an old saying and after glancing through this Sunday's paper, I notice the majority of space is given to advertising. Now if it did not pay you would not see the same advertisements day after day, year in and year out.

For instance, if electrical workers in conjunction with the contractors, might advertise the fact that wages are lower now than they were several years ago and that it is to the advantage of Mr. Home Owner to have

that extra floor plug installed at a reduced price, or that dark part of the basement brightened by the addition of an extra outlet. Also, there are thousands of outdated electric fixtures, which could be replaced at a nominal cost. In other words constantly get the idea before the public that we have something for sale which they need.

This should fit in with the government plan for lending home owners money to rehabilitate their homes.

Perhaps most of this work at the present time is being done by the handy man around the house, but I don't think it would take much arguing to convince him, he will hire it done cheaper and safer than he can do it himself.

About 21 of the local boys recently were convinced that the depression was over, for at least a few days, when they went to work at the Harrison dog track, located at Harrison, Ohio, thanks to our capable business manager, Brother Charley Foster, who convinced the owners of the dog track that it was to their advantage to employ our men.

I was present when the job was completed and overheard the compliment paid to all the boys by the manager of the track, that he was well pleased with the work and entirely satisfied. Brother Herman Boade superintended the activities and did a good job of it.

Brother "Chick" Maley, of Local No. 212, and Brother R. H. Colvin, of Local No. 349, Miami, Fla., have charge of operating the electric rabbit for the season. Poor old "Chick" has gone to the dogs lately.

And Baehle, of Local No. 211, you have nothing on us with your dog track; we all received season passes and if the dogs run the way we bet them we can all retire. What do you think?
ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Editor:

It has probably been some time since there has been a letter in the WORKER from Sioux City, so I now take the time to write the progress of Local No. 231.

I might start with eight months ago when we had about 18 members. We started a new member campaign and the results are 43 members. I might say that part of these were due to NRA, but I believe the largest majority of new members joined because they thought it the right thing to do.

Further we have not lost a member, whereas I note a lot of these other organizations that started out with a large membership through spirit of NRA, lost members.

Also eight months ago our agreement had four signers. The new agreement has nine signers.

Our new agreement calls for \$1 per hour for journeymen and 75 cents for helpers for 40 hours a week. Said agreement to run for one year from August 15, 1934, and then upon written notice from either party a change can be made.

Also through summer the PWA has kept our members working pretty steady, but now since the work on schools is coming to an end and will end September 1, I am wondering what will come along now to absorb the men out of work. We have some work but how long it will last I do not know.

I do hope that our President will work out ways and means that will take care of unemployment in the building industry.

We have some small contractors here whom we hope to do something with in the near future.

The contractors and union are working closer together than for some time but can get no co-operation from the electrical inspector.

This we hope to accomplish in the near future.
JAS. E. WOLFORD.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Hello, world. Toledo is on the air again and wishes to tell you that we here in Toledo are still among the living and want to leave this message with you. We are still organizing here and have built our local from 60 members to one that is now boasting of 400 members and still going strong. The Acme Power House under the eagle eye of Brothers Hartleib, Holland and Caldwell has responded wonderfully to our appeal for new members. These boys are hard workers and are an asset to any organization. There are several other real unionists in that power house but I will tell you of them in some later edition.

Brother Carl Leek, of the garage department, had the misfortune of falling and straining himself severely a few weeks ago and at this writing is unable to return to his duties as night manager of the garage.

Brother Delbert Cooper is very low at one of our local hospitals, due to an abdominal complaint; several blood transfusions have been administered to date but Dell is quite low at this writing.

Brother William Ossenbaugh, on the ninth day of August, left this world of many friends very suddenly due to an unusual accident. After 13 years of climbers in day, night, sunshine, or storm, on this day after completing his job of changing insulators on

one of our high lines and starting down the pole, suddenly lost his hold and fell across one of our 6,900 distribution lines and after receiving severe burns fell to the ground. First aid was immediately administered by his comrades, Brothers H. H. Shissler, Ralph Stevens, Carson Harris and Bert Travis, but Bill was dead upon the arrival of the doctor a very few minutes later. The temperature on this day was hovering around the 100 mark and from all appearances played its part in destroying this father of six small children, leaving only the mother to do what she can to keep her family together. The oldest son, only 10 years old, expressed his desire to secure more paper customers to help. This lad of this tender age realized his responsibility. Is that a fine spirit? The sympathy of all the members goes to the widow of our deceased member and we wish her the success that is assured her through the spirit of that son, Bill Ossenbaugh, Junior.

One Tuesday morning recently the entire personnel of Foreman Gail Brown's gang but one was at the stockroom with great wads of cotton stuffed in their ears. Now there is a reason for everything. H. W. Schomberg, the one without cotton, had just come back to work after spending a week's vacation at Vineyard's Lake in Michigan. The fishing stories that he told prompted the others to insert the cotton. Here's a few

Thumb-Nail History of a Municipal Plant

By H. DEROLPH, L. U. No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chanute, Kans., 40 years of utilities development, 10,277 population. Municipal ownership of utilities began in Chanute, with the installation of a water plant in 1894. In 1899 the gas system was purchased from a private company. Having found the earlier ventures profitable the city installed the original equipment for an electric generating and distributing system in 1903 using \$32,000, from the gas department for this transaction. Thus was a start made in building a municipal utilities system which today represents a total investment of \$1,304,929. The electric and gas plants are free of all debt, furnishing earnings annually to operate the city departments. Bonds of \$120,000.00 outstanding against the water plant are being retired at the rate of \$16,000 per year from plant income. The water department furnishes free service to the city for public buildings, sewer flushings, and 182 fire hydrants. The plant represents an investment of \$558,423.00, including bonded debt. The gas plant represents an investment of \$198,320.00. Natural gas is purchased by the city near its border. The gas fund in 1933 contributed \$60,496 to the governmental departments of city. This amount represents approximately one-half of the operating expenses of the city annually, including retirement of general improvement bonds. The electric department contributed \$75,850 to governmental departments in 1933 besides furnishing 488,786 kilowatts free to city for public buildings, street lights, parks, swimming pool lights and municipal airport. The plant also supplied 10,500,000 pounds of steam free to heat the municipal buildings and \$1,500 in electric light bulbs for city departments. Natural gas costing 15 cents per 1000 is used to heat boilers. Coal can be used if desired. Steam turbine type generating equipment used total capacity 3,000 kilowatts. Electric department, like gas and water departments, replaces a part of its equipment each year along with necessary improvements and extensions and pays costs out of operating income. The electric plant, although income has remained practically the same the last two years, has made a steady increase in kilowatts generated. This is due to steady increase in load reduction of rates for electricity.

The city has contracted to install a new 2,500 kilowatt steam turbine as public works project. With \$25,000 furnished by the government, a cash grant, an addition of this unit by August 1, will bring capacity of plant to 5,000 kilowatts. Total cost installed nearly \$100,000. City's cost approximately \$75,000 will be paid in cash. Investment in plant at present amounts to \$548,186. No service charge is imposed upon customers of any municipal plants, a minimum bill of 50 cents each month. Gas, water and light serves rural areas. Light plant has 12 miles of lines outside city. Gas and electric department have reserve funds set aside for major improvements that become necessary. Gas department reserve \$10,000, light plant reserve now is \$55,246.84. Electric rates per kilowatts: first 50, 6 cents; second 50, 5 cents; over 100 kilowatts, 4 cents. Power rates, 3½ to 9 mills. Water: to 1,200 cubic feet, 25 cents; to 12,000 cubic feet, 17½ cents; 120,000 cubic feet, 12½ cents, and down to 8 cents.

of them. One morning while fishing early, a severe fog arose from the lake. Hank then lifted anchor and started for home. After rowing around for several hours the fog settled, leaving him high and dry and one-half mile from the lake. Disgusted he reeled in and there on his hook was a three-and-a-half-pound bass that had followed him and had swallowed the hook. So he put the boat on a stringer and dragged the fish back to camp and found that the water was down several feet. Investigation proved the cause: the door of his cabin was blocked by a small fish that had become lost in the fog and lodged on the porch and after the fog subsided the weight of it had broken through the porch. He and his partner got busy with a cross cut saw and cut off its head, rolling it back in the lake, bringing the lake back to within one foot of normal and fishing was resumed by all. He brought back one of the small bones near the tail of this fish cut up in small sections and everyone in the line department is busy carving out watch fobs. Now I ask you, why the cotton?

Chester "Chet" James, who is acting as shop committee for men in the lamp department, is very busy making calls at various times collecting dues from members. Chet says that the lamp department will be continued to 100 per cent. That a boy, Chet! Jimmie Lee, of the meter department, as well as Harry Price and Harley Westfall, of the garage, are equally busy in their respective departments with wonderful success. Local 245 cannot fail with workers such as these in it. Ed Holland has returned to work but George Maiberger is still off from his severe burns of a few months back. Cliff Mathews and Woodward, as well as Underwood, of Sylvania, are talking in whispers quite a lot lately. Let me in on that party, fellows, will you? Harry Herbert and William Coy are busy painting the town these days. But black, not red, for these men are on the iron pole painting squad. Carl Ludwig and Earl Bauder are also top men on this job. Otto Baker and Sam Dickie are the boss painters. Ludwig says he's a good truck driver so he is mixing the paint.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

After a rather lengthy absence from these pages it will be quite a surprise to Local No. 77 and Local No. 245 to see someone fill the space in between, but you can expect it regularly from now on as it is not only my appointed job but also a duty which I feel is worthy.

Local No. 288, which is a mixed organization of inside men and linemen, can boast of quite regular employment at present with most all linemen busy and only one or two inside men not steadily employed.

Our officers and committeemen are to be complimented on being successful in gaining a new working agreement with six Waterloo electrical contractors (100 per cent of those hiring men) at a wage scale of 90 cents per hour and other favorable conditions effective June 1, 1934. No wage scale or working conditions had been resigned since the one expired April 1, 1931.

On June 29 our officers and the committee appointed, executed the most important combined meeting of our members with their employers, six electrical contractors—W. H. Brandes, Hub Electric Company; C. P. Stone, Black Hawk Electric Company; Joe Myers, Myers Electric Company; W. H. Mevis, Mevis and Kothe Electric Company; Leo Webber, Apex Electric and Hardware Company; C. F. Nagle, Nagle & Heald Electric Company; five utility officials, includ-

ing H. W. Smith, general manager; J. P. Jones, B. R. Shifflett, M. W. Parr, and Bert Oman, underground superintendent. Other guests were the new local electrical inspector, Mr. Obele, W. F. Fowler, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, NRA electrical code director of this district, and Earl Peak, Marshalltown, Iowa, ninth regional NRA electrical code director.

A fine meeting was enjoyed by 30 persons present, with plenty of eats. Brothers C. E. Caswell and Ed Hagestrom served all guests with plenty of liquid refreshments while the other member of the committee arranged for the attendance. Talks by all guests and the officers of Local No. 288 were centered on the co-operative spirit of workmen and their employers. Mr. Peak and Mr. Fowler explained the formulation of the electrical code and its meanings in a limited time.

We believe the electrical code will do a good job for this community. The local set-up is perfected and is already working in first class shape.

We also greatly appreciated a short visit recently with Vice President Boyle, who had a meeting with the local contractors and the union officers.

Building in Waterloo is far below normal, but we hope for better times soon.

At our last meeting the linemen are drafting a proposed working agreement which they plan to present to their employer, the utility company, soon.

The writer is not a good pole climber, but I am taking up this subject with the line foreman to see if some of our boys can't collect that pair of climbers from Local No. 77 out in Seattle, Wash.

I once heard that some of the boys could come down a pole in nothing flat. Now if they can get up in twice that time you're going to have to pay. (But we'll see.)

We received a letter from Brother H. A. Moir at Leeds, S. Dak., he states things are bad there. Any of you boys who know him send him a card. He was well known around

Iowa, and I'm sure he will appreciate hearing from his friends.

Did I say we were going to fill the space in between two other locals? Well, I guess it is so. Will have some more news next month.

R. W. HEALD.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Continuing from last month—And when all is said about the restraining influence of the insurance feature may I remind you that the insurance companies would not insure our men because of the dangerous work they were doing, especially the linemen. Maybe you don't know that the big locals of the I. B. E. W., long before this insurance plan came into being, would assess their members anything from 50 cents to \$1 upon the death of a Brother. This would result in a mighty useful amount where there was a membership of 1,000, 2,000 or more, but where there were only 25, 100, or 10 members the funeral benefit of \$300 coming from the \$1 for all the Brothers, which we paid for at two 50-cent assessments per year were all we had to depend on and if anyone would pay exorbitant rates to an insurance company he sure had an exceptionally good job. Now I hope from the above you will realize how this feature came into being. If my memory is working right it seems to me that the committee appointed for this purpose worked four years before bringing their report in and after the convention vote there was a referendum vote of all the membership, then three months or more grace to think it over. If those who apply for membership could listen to all the details I'm sure this would not bother them one moment. Some two years after our local wiremen quit, and please note this, we were successful in bringing in some maintenance men and groundmen, as well as linemen from the local street railway. These men



These are photos of the United States Post Office and Court House building at Jacksonville, Fla., which has been recently completed at a cost of \$1,500,000. The wiring on this job was handled by the Miller Electric Company, Inc., one of Jacksonville's leading Union Contractors. Mr. Miller (left) is shown congratulating Brother Harry Albright, his able superintendent, on the completion of this job about two months ahead of schedule. Included in this photo are Brothers Bob Starbuck, now shop foreman, Johnnie Cox, C. D. Niolon, G. L. Appling and Willie Davis. Some

were paid the lowest wages of any men doing that class of work in the district yet they never complained about the 90-cent insurance fee and today the mainstay of Local No. 303 is some of these men. All honor to them. They have not all worked for the street railway all these years because we did not have the success we expected with that outfit.

Anyway what I'm trying to get at is the value of this part of our membership, and once any prospective member has been convinced that this feature is important, that to be anything at all it has to have the whole backing you'll find he won't object. There are many who are not so enthusiastic about this question as I am, maybe because they don't stop to think. But there are many schemes to trick you. Just think of the group insurance of the large corporations. Some of our members may be inclined to think that because the company insures them for \$1 to \$2 per month they are sitting pretty. If you ever quit or get bounced after 10 or more or less years of use how come, where is your insurance? So the union idea is the best whichever way you look at it. Only look at it and think. There is so much one could write about this. I believe I could talk more and, as stated above, we will all have some time to think before any action is ever taken. There may come a time when the state will take care of insurance problems. Until that day take care of them yourself.

THOMAS W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

The "blue bird" for electrical contracting seems to be twin to the one being used by the shoe repair men in our city. About all it has done so far is to cause a price war. The other day I went to have a pair of shoes repaired and the shoe repair man looked me over, then said, "How much you pay to fix the

shoes? Ha! Ha! (Set your own price.) I fix just like you pay." Of course, a little argument started. He stops and says to me:

"Did you ever know

How much a man is like his shoes?

Now, for instance, both a sole must lose.

They both have been tanned,

They are both made tight

By cobblers, and they both get it left and right;

They both need mates to be complete,

And they were both made to go on feet.

They both need healing; they oft are soled,

And they both in time will turn to mold.

With shoes the last comes first;

With men the first comes last.

And when shoes wear out they're mended new;

When men wear out, they're men dead, too.

They both have their ties and are both inclined

When polished in the world to shine.

And yet they both peg out.

So I ask you would you choose

To be the man, or be his shoes?"

THE SHADOW.

L. U. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

The duties of a press secretary in our organization are limited, but at times it requires much thought and energy to express thoughts in writing, in order to evade undue criticism. I have been press secretary for over one year now, and in that time have been complimented for my efforts, have received constructive criticism, which I appreciate, and on the other hand have received much destructive and discouraging criticism, but I take the latter in good part, having the nature of the hickory—a hard nut to crack or discourage—so here goes.

Union activities have been rather slow during the holiday season, which is rapidly

coming to a close, and as one member suggested at our last meeting we will have to get down to business shortly and put on a drive to stimulate and build up our organization.

Our picnic, held on July 21, went off with a "bang" and I am sure it was the opinion of all who attended that it was a huge success. We sincerely hope it was a precedent set for many such occasions to come in future years. Brother W. Otway, as general chairman of the various committees, carried out his many duties to a nicety. Brother R. Burns, chairman of sports, gave all a good time, especially the kiddies, who thought he was a real Santa Claus when he handed out prizes to them all. Brother J. Walsh, chairman of refreshments, seemed to be a great center of attraction. He had a well-stocked booth of good things to eat and drink for the children, and garnished with kegs of beer for others who wished to partake. I might say that the beer came in "kegs" but went home on "legs," a little shaky, but nevertheless good enough. Then there was Brother J. La Chance, that sentimental son of Quebec, with his big smile. He was in charge of transportation. He saw to it that everyone was made comfortable to and from this park. These men, together with their help, are to be congratulated for their hard work in making this picnic such a decided success.

Our district fair and exhibition, in conjunction with the Royal American Shows, has just come to a successful conclusion. This is an annual affair and is quite an attraction here at the lakehead.

Brother Burns reported that he saw our recording secretary, Charles McEwen (one Scotchman squealing on another), with a wicked look in his eyes taking in the fan dancers' show. We might ask, what was Brother Burns doing there? Ha, ha! Bobby, don't let your wife read this letter.

I am pleased to note in last month's JOURNAL the article, "Canada's Labor Movement is Fifty Years Old," also the contribution by Brother E. Ingles, our vice president. It is inspiring, to say the least, to note that Canada, through the columns of our JOURNAL, pays tribute to those who half a century ago laid the foundations of organizations in our vast country. The benefits we enjoy today through organization can be justly attributed to those valiant men who 50 years ago worked and suffered that we might live to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

We might ask at this stage, have we built up those foundations so well laid? To a certain extent we may say, "Yes," but to a greater extent we have to be honest with ourselves and answer no. I remember well 21 years ago, when I was first ushered into unionism Local No. 339 had three times the membership it has today, and how we as young lads looked forward to Labor Day when we would march on parade with our blue pants, white shirts and black fedora hats, badges on our breasts, and at the head a float, which was a credit to the men who had put forth such efforts in order to compete for the prizes offered. Those were days when men realized that in union there is strength. They were also days when the founders of Canada's labor movement would have been proud of us. Then came the war (another anniversary we are celebrating this year) that was to rock the very foundations of unionism. These same boys who had marched in many a Labor Day parade led by a band that sounded the strains of union's strength, marched to the strains of another band, that led many to death and destruction on the battlefields of France. "God rest them." Let us not forget these boys. They worked hard in those pre-war days for our



of the men who worked on the job were absent when the picture was taken. The other photo is a view of the North side (Duval St.) of the building, which covers an entire city block and is bounded by West Monroe, West Duval, Julia and Pearl Streets. The Cabbage Palmetto trees (called by tourists "palm trees") grew to this size in some hummock and were transplanted, which accounts for their lack of leaves.

organization, striving for better wages and conditions, that we might enjoy this "moment" between two eternities, which we call life. And again in war they fought and gave their lives that we—labor and capitalists alike—might enjoy life through the sacrifices they made. I might ask again, have we kept faith with the precedent these boys left us? The answer is emphatically "No." What have we today?—just a remnant of the old school of 20 years ago, working and striving with an optimistic view to the future in rebuilding our organization. In view of these few remarks I have made above I would ask non-members, or any member whose union ambitions are shaky to take heed of my continual pleading for a bigger and better organization, or be prepared to accept the later part of this slogan, headlining an article in our JOURNAL, "Labor Must Organize or Perish."

In closing might we tender our sympathy to Brothers Olive and Wilson who have been on the sick list, and wish them good health.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

We are mighty proud of our local in this city because we are well represented in all branches of organized labor activity and have been for several years. We feel that we are right on top of the heap when it comes to working conditions, wage scale and leadership.

Brother Franke Roche is doing a splendid job as chairman of labor's citizenship com-

mittee, which is the outstanding labor group in Miami. Political and civic betterment is their chief objective, and they have won the respect and admiration of the general public—thereby winning valuable friends for organized labor.

Brother George Bowes is the newly-elected president of the Building Trades Council and his past experiences and services for labor should be of great benefit to all.

Brother Fred Henning, who is past-president of the Building Trades Council, is in the hospital suffering from injuries received in a fall from a step ladder. He is recovering nicely but will be confined to his bed in Jackson Memorial Hospital for several months. Fred is an outstanding and tireless worker for labor here and his absence from active duty is very noticeable. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

Brother Francis LaVigne is also in Jackson Hospital in a bed next to Brother Henning. Francis is recovering from an appendicitis operation and doing nicely.

The women's auxiliary of L. U. No. 349 continues to do good work and their social affairs are eagerly looked forward to.

CLARENCE GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

What is wrong with the trade union movement in Toronto, Canada? At a recent meeting of our local union considerable time was taken up regarding classes for teaching apprentices the fine points of the electrical trade. This is an excellent idea but I think

the big thing today is to teach all trade unionists the first principles of trade unionism, or in other words, just plain help one another.

I hope this thing called the depression has not affected the trade union movement in other cities to the same extent that it has in this one. I am also glad that it was my privilege to be in the trade union movement in this city when it was worthy of the name, when there were men who would fight for conditions regardless of the cost; men who considered the troubles of one organization the troubles of all; but evidently the majority of these men have passed on and in their places have come a type of man whose trade union education has been sadly neglected.

After years of work by the trade union movement to get beer by the glass the new liberal government enacted this piece of legislation and we looked forward to considerable amount of renovation of the hotels, but, sad to relate, the big majority of this work has gone to non-union men. The Elliott Hotel, which is situated next door to the Labor Temple, decided that the trade union movement was so weak that they did not have to hire union men to do their job. After discussing the matter for three or four days they condescended to hire a few men from some of the trades. A non-union man whom the contractor called his superintendent wired the tap room and then he wanted this union to give him a man to hang a half dozen fixtures and then call the job fair. This we refused to do. We informed the Trades and Labor Council that we considered this job unfair but they filed our letter with no action. We also in-

Wish Is Father of the Thought

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harris S. Goodwin



formed the Building Trades Council. Shortly after this the Elliott Hotel management decided to light up an outside garden, situated between our Labor Temple and their hotel and let the electrical contract to a non-union firm and this firm was allowed to tie the wires on to the Labor Temple, which was adding insult to injury. While this man was working on this lighting several business agents, secretaries, members and even some international officers were seen drinking beer in this garden.

I could go on and cite several instances of this kind, but what is the use? Thank God, there is always a bright spot on all dark horizons. Brother James Marsh, international organizer for the carpenters, has been appointed deputy minister of labor for Ontario. This is one man we can depend on and we would like to take this opportunity of congratulating Brother Marsh and assuring him that this local union is behind him 100 per cent.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

This is from a little Spanish town. I say this because so many of our streets have Spanish names, like Delaguerra, Ortega, Gutierrez, Anapamu, Micheltorena, etc. These are only a few. Have lived here for 15 years and in that time have enjoyed myself and am in good health, which is something to be thankful for. I have motored to Canada and Mexico, Florida and Chicago and have seen California from soup to nuts and would not care to live in any other state.

You know I was advertising the Hoover Dam. Every job does not go just right, but it was a life-saver for some of the boys and took up lots of slack. Things have been fairly good here. Some of the boys are working in Los Angeles, L. U. No. 40, so that helps out here. We now have just about enough work to keep off the rock pile. But we have had some loyal boys, who had to help make ends meet, and they have made good. We have had all the codes, too many, I believe.

At present we are getting ready for "Old Spanish Days Fiesta," which we all enjoy and makes such a hit with "snow-diggers."

I would like to know how our past-president, Brother Broach is; I hope he is getting along nicely.

We have just re-elected our old stand-pat officers for another round. They are as follows: President, R. A. Brockman; vice president, J. J. Saulsberry; recording secretary, Leo Penrose; financial secretary, R. S. Springer; treasurer, J. Lossman; executive board—R. A. Brockman, R. S. Springer, L. Gordon, J. J. Saulsberry, J. Lossman, F. Eddington.

W. H. WELCH.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

At this writing the nomination of Upton Sinclair (Democrat) for governor is conceded, proving that at last enough people have awakened to the futility of keeping enemies of the New Deal in power and intend to place it in friendly hands. The cry has been for a leader. Here is one with a workable plan to restore the workers to their rightful place. Every worker should get squarely behind each such movement as the means to a better life for all.

Tests are now being made at the California Institute of Technology's 1,000,000-volt laboratory to determine just what shall be used for insulators on the 230-k.v. line supplying power to the pumping plants along the aque-

duct from the Colorado River to Los Angeles. All the varying conditions to be found throughout the districts traversed are reproduced here, that there may be no failures in operation. Tests include long-time fatigue up to 12,500 pounds pull with high voltage applied at intervals. The effects of fog and alkaline dust (one of the worst conditions these insulators must operate under) call for many special tests.

The light and power department's rubbish burner, now being operated three days a week, burned 587.9 tons for the month of June at a cost of 67.9 cents a ton, saving one-third of a barrel of fuel oil per ton. The steam generated is used in the light plant.

All public school buildings in Pasadena not up to state requirements for fire and quake hazards are being strengthened with steel and cement where possible, all brick and tile partitions removed and in some cases whole buildings demolished to be replaced by reinforced concrete ones. Tents, tent houses and wooden bungalows have been pressed into temporary service. Demolition is being paid for by school and S. E. R. A. funds. New buildings, by contracts to be approved by PWA, total \$150,864 to date, with others being planned.

About 25 of our members and employees of the light plant are recovering from poison oak they received when detailed to help fight the recent brush and timber fire, when 3,500 acres of Pasadena's water shed was burned over. The fire was said to have been caused when high temperatures sagged a 220-k.v. line to flashover distance of a ridge covered with highly inflammable brush.

Efforts are still being made to divert city light funds to other channels. The latest proposal would transfer 10 per cent of the gross operating income to a bond reduction fund and it is being endorsed by various business and professional groups. The idea, as we see it, is to save the speculator in idle real estate that much in taxes.

With the starting of work on the All American Canal in Imperial Valley, a privately-owned power company brought suit to prevent the manufacture and sale of electricity planned as a part of the project.

Local No. 40 has a snappy ball team, as some 83 boys found out at the picnic.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Before I say too much I have this in mind: I think our President, F. D. R., has accomplished many good deeds—almost performed miracles. He has tried to work out everything for the good of the entire nation as a whole; in fact, he wants everyone to be content and progressive. He has been one President whom no one can forget, because he is the most loved and most capable man the White House has ever known—and the same goes for the first lady of the land, also.

Before I start my little speech or whatever one may call it, I can truthfully say I am not selfish, greedy, overbearing or a crank of any sort. I don't mean I am an angel, because we all have some faults we have to carry along with us.

I'll say the President's CWA was very, very good, even if it did have a few bad features, but the two branches of the government known as the Tennessee Transient Bureau and the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration are beyond me in several ways. I will say they are both doing good such as it is but it is beyond belief, some of the things I am going to relate.

Let's take the Transient Bureau first: A hobo, tramp, wanderer or a floating family arrive in town; they immediately find the transient officer.

Whether it be a single man, man and wife or man, wife and children of any number, they apply at this office, answer the necessary questions, fill out all blanks they are told to. (In filling out these blanks and answering these questions it is not necessary to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, because the officials know nothing different.) This application takes its regular course as far as the outside knows and in about one and a half to four hours you are called into an office where you are given a case number, then without any hesitation whatsoever you are given a voucher for room rent ranging from \$1.50 to \$6.00, according to the size of the family (of course the single men are sent to the bachelor's quarters, of which there are, I believe, four here), a grocery order ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.50, good only at certain stores. (If you happen to come in after four o'clock you are given a meal ticket for your supper.) The voucher for room rent designates where the house is located, and I cannot describe the horrible conditions of some of these temporary homes where the transients live. After a few days in town with the man reporting every morning at the office, he is apt to be put to work, to be about three days a week, for which which he shall receive in American currency from 90 cents to \$3.50 per week. This is for laboring. Of course, clerks, cooks, bakers and such draw more. The men who do skilled work come under the first heading, also. There is just plenty of work that is not called skilled work that these men could do and accomplish more and not take work away from the local citizens.

Before their first week is out and every two weeks thereafter, a truck pulls up to these homes of the transients and here is what is left with each family, regardless of size: two pounds butter, two pounds lard, approximately eight pounds of smoked meat, cereals, potatoes and two one-pound cans of beef. The average family cannot possibly use everything that is left there, including their weekly grocery order. I know of several families where the butter and particularly the meat becomes rank before they can use it, and before more arrives by truck. Of course some find use for it by swapping it for other articles, some sell part to have cash to buy with, some trade with grocery stores for tender beef or round steak or what their appetite would like. Other than these they receive milk tickets, vouchers for dresses, pants and other apparel. Now, bear in mind they receive out of this office cash money, room rent voucher, grocery order, commodities delivered, clothing vouchers, milk tickets, free transportation to and from the job where they work, free entertainment twice a week, doctor to care for the sick, medicine furnished, hospital expenses paid if necessary. Now isn't this fine and dandy, nothing to worry about except to find some way to sell part of the lot so they can purchase bay rum, whiskey or the equivalent, and a great majority end up in the bull pen at the station house.

I know of some cases where men have common-law wives living off of the transient for a few weeks then moving on. Other cases of the same nature still hang around. In one particular case I know of a woman who needed an operation and to get this done free of charge she made up to a man working in the transient office and lived with him and has been for several months to accomplish the thing she wanted most, an operation.

I say the transient office is not run properly because there is misrepresentation in many ways, commodities are wasted, money wasted, where the waste could be used to a better advantage for others. Citizens of different towns could use it for a better cause.

One case I know of is a local man, 26 years of age, married and did not need relief (had been living well before this office existed)

but managed to obtain a position of small nature to have one thing performed. Yes, so the government would pay to have his eyes straightened, which they did. His eyes have been in this condition since birth. If you remember, I said before one did not have to tell the truth. That goes in this case. This man listed his home as Nashville, Tenn. Yes, he has lived here the most of his life in Memphis, but due to the fact of the lie about Nashville, he obtains a voucher for gas and oil, so he may return home. His wife has been operating a rooming house and needs a rest or vacation, as one may term it, so she says. They are planning on returning in some two or three weeks, after a rest on the Nashville Bureau. This is fine business, I'll say.

There are numerous other cases of a different nature that all people do not know of.

(To be continued in October)

R. B. BAKER,

"Memphis-on-the-Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

Well, it has been quite a long time since Local No. 500 has been heard from, but we are still here and gaining strength each month. At the present time we are getting rested up after a strenuous election. The new officers, also, are getting settled down to business. The following is a list of new officers elected: President, Newton Roberson; vice president, R. K. Blair; recording secretary, E. B. Rowan; financial secretary, B. C. Radke; treasurer, E. H. Jones. The executive committee is as follows: Newton Roberson, W. F. Pryor, M. E. Davis, Roy Whittaker, E. B. Rowan, A. C. Biering and Frank Marsheck. And, believe me, those men know what they are doing and do it properly! All in all, a good square bunch of men.

Our new contract is about to be put on the table, and we hope it will go over in a big way. Of course, while we may not get everything asked for, we are certain to obtain a little headway and as long as we all pull together that's something big in itself. You know what I mean, no back-biting. And, above all things, Brothers, let's take up our petty grievances with the proper officials and not on the platform or elsewhere.

Brother Ingram, vice president of the I. B. E. W., was an invited guest at our regular meeting just recently, and, believe me, his talk was excellent, though the members present at that meeting were small in numbers—too small. It is our meeting, and for our benefit, so why can't we all attend each meeting? Of course, sickness is an excellent reason, but the theatres and clubs stay open all week long and are no excuse, we think.

Maybe you don't have the gas for the car, but that, also, is a poor excuse, as you have free transportation. Perhaps you will stop reading right here. Well, we can't change you, but let us impress this on your mind before you do: To attend each meeting regularly means that you stand less chance of being misinformed by some member who might have "only heard it" himself.

This letter will leave us waiting and wondering how many are going to march in the parade on Labor Day. Well, it will be a hot old march, but that much more exercise will help all concerned in two ways—it will prove you believe in the local or union and that you are 100 per cent, also, that you can still take it.

One more idea before we end this letter, and perhaps the item of most importance. Stand behind your officials, and, above all, the executive board. They are, as you know, men who work beside us, and if they advise something they think good for our local, let's

give them a big hand and help them along. No, we are not trying to soft soap or get on the good side of any official, but the time is here when we need them, and they need us. You know the rest. See you next month.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

In the past few weeks a number of organizations have been formed or reorganized for the avowed purpose of combatting Communism. This would be amusing if it was not a potential source of danger to the labor movement. These organizations are either being formed for the financial benefit the sponsors will receive from the dues of the membership, or else they are being encouraged by industrial associations to harass the workers who are trying to better their condition through the channels of organized labor. The attitude of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions is well known to the public. The experience they have had in separating the goats from the sheep should, with the possible exception of the United States Department of Labor, constitute them as the sole judge as to what is a legitimate labor organization. We are forced to look askance upon any organization that in this late day is organized only for the purpose of setting themselves up as judges of what is Communistic. There is grave danger in this situation and the membership of our unions should be on guard against it.

The time is fast approaching when we elect one-third of national Senate and the entire House of Representatives. It is the conviction of the writer that we should forget all party affiliations, and vote for the candidates who are supporting President Roosevelt. We all know that the new deal will probably have to be changed to meet certain conditions; however, we also know that the principles are sound and that the only hope of organized labor is to see that legislators are elected who will be friendly.

By the time this is published another Labor Day will have passed into history. In hundreds of communities throughout the United States our people will gather and celebrate this one day in the year set aside for labor. Many speeches will be made and much will be said about the progress labor has made and so forth and so on. Then on Tuesday morning the majority of these spellbinders will no doubt awaken with a big head and a thirsty throat and will have put aside all thoughts of labor until next Labor Day. I don't want to infer that all that is said on Labor Day will be "bologna," but after many years listening to politicians and other "invited speakers" gives one more or less a cynical outlook regarding their sincerity. A good suggestion would be that we make every day a Labor Day and distribute our enthusiasm over the entire year.

A. W. THIO.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Many things have happened since this local union last reported in through the columns of the JOURNAL. On June 10 the Bay Counties joint executive board held their second annual picnic for members, families and friends. From all reports the picnic was a huge and unqualified success. The writer was too busy to get all the details.

On June 30 L. U. No. 595 held their bi-annual election of officers for the ensuing term with the result that there are several new names in the official lineup. In case

some of our wandering members may be interested the check-off shows as follows: S. E. Rockwell, president; J. R. Johnston, vice president; J. J. Young, recording secretary; M. T. Stallworth, financial secretary; E. B. Eshleman, treasurer; W. N. Schnohr, M. T. Hotchkiss, J. R. Isaacson, J. D. Lyle, P. Abreu, and V. A. Le Tissier, executive board; J. F. Ulrich, H. K. Short, E. B. Eshleman, J. B. Benjamin and C. A. Gordon, examining board, and Gene Gaillac, business manager.

We most sincerely regret the necessity of recording the passing of one of our oldest and most universally loved and respected members, Brother Frank O. Lee, on July 2. His wonderful record as a union man may be equaled but cannot be excelled. We will miss him personally and the Brotherhood will long feel the loss of one of its most ardent defenders.

Just in case the membership of the I. B. E. W. at distant points may have been reading the daily papers and may have received an erroneous impression therefrom regarding the Pacific Coast maritime strike, I would like to give you a brief picture of the situation.

Since May 9 the maritime unions have been staging a wonderful fight for a closed shop, control of the hiring halls and collective bargaining on working conditions. The whole labor movement has been with them all the way. Finally the situation developed to the point that on July 16 and 17 all crafts in the San Francisco Bay district were called out on strike. The reports in the daily press were deliberately misleading. So, it would be well for the members to skip about 90 per cent of what you have seen printed. Space does not permit telling a story of this event in a proper manner. Sufficient to say that labor history of which no one need feel ashamed was made here from July 16 to 20. The strike was called off on July 20 and everyone went back on the job. The points at issue are now in the hands of the President's arbitration board with a much better chance of being satisfactorily adjusted than before the strike.

Organized labor in this strike made the most wonderful demonstration of solidarity it has ever been my pleasure to witness and be a part of. The brief tieup was absolutely complete and painfully effective. In view of the lack of a well-defined program at the time the strike was called, the results were astounding. It took an event such as this to make labor know its own strength. The net effect on the general public, as well as labor itself, is that our cause has been materially advanced. Much as we deplore the necessity of strikes, and cognizant as we are of the tremendous economic loss entailed thereby, nevertheless, there is such a thing as taking it on the chin too long and having to like it. Eventually, the worm turns, in proof of which we have merely to glance at history. This was one of those times. And in all balanced sincerity we believe the demonstration just finished was no mistake.

GENE GAILLAC,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Our local does not boast of a Blue Eagle insignia hanging on the walls of its meeting hall, but with great pride we can survey the splendid progress made during the past seven or eight months and say to all concerned and interested that we are doing our part.

"We" is a small word but it certainly covers a lot of effort and co-operation that

we, our membership, have put forward to help better our conditions.

The right to organize and participate in collective bargaining with our employers, through organized labor, has sure proven itself in our small city.

The new statute of Section 7-A of the NRA providing for collective bargaining and organization, is misunderstood by employers, as well as employees, hence so many strikes, declares Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

We wish to be an exception to that score, and here is our legitimate reason (not forgetting and appreciating of course, the co-operation shown by employer executive committee), common sense applied in a business-like fashion, by a hard-working persistent wage committee, has won a very substantial increase in wages for all our telephone company members, with general working conditions vastly changed to the comfort and pleasure of all concerned, and all in the short period of a half year or thereabout.

Having been a keen observer, the scribe knows that much has been accomplished in a very business-like method, so you realize our joy in the progress already attained, and this evidences with great force the effectiveness of united efforts through organized labor.

Just recently we were invited to join the Indiana State Federation of Labor, but sad to relate our local did not heed the call, largely through, I believe, the fact that most of us did not realize the seriousness of our necessity in belonging to our state labor body, whose representatives go to bat for us union workers, whenever the state legislature convenes. If all local unions in the state showed indifference as we have done, organized labor will have no umpires or lobbyists during the legislative session, thereby creating a fine opening for the employers' various organizations to have new laws enacted, and various repeals made to suit themselves.

The weakest argument put forward was that our yearly membership in the state federation would cost us about \$40; cheap at that, I believe, when you consider our jeopardy.

Let us assume we would pay per capita for 100 members, and allowed an average of four persons per family for each member. There are 400 souls branching from our small union, with no union labor lobbyist attending on our behalf, the next term of our state legislature, and we should also consider other numerous aids the state federation can, and does render.

Our national organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We as a local, pay per capita, and are affiliated with our Fort Wayne Federation of Labor, and so we have that gap in the center, which is a weak spot in our line of defense, just because we are opposed to joining our state federation.

Lest we forget, we have quite a few sick members—Brothers Al Teenan, John Ufhiel, Jim Baker, Red Johnson, and Warren Firestone. Through the courtesy of our JOURNAL we may extend our sincere wishes for your speedy return to normal health.

Red Johnson sent us a letter two weeks ago telling us that a new boarder had been taken into his home. Yes, you feel the same way as I did, why tell us your family affairs? But on reading further this boarder turned out to be a six-pound baby boy. Yes, a newcomer into the Johnson family. Congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Whatever you do, "Red," please don't teach him to argue.

Jim Saunders and his loyal committee are deserving of praise for their hard work,

which meant success at the stag party held recently up the St. Joe River. Everyone in attendance, numbering 75, at least, had a grand time, even the self-appointed peace committee. 'Nuf sed.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

The citizenry of Ontario has just come through an illuminating experience in the use of that great instrument of democracy, a provincial general election. According to the general opinion in that regard, the writer lost his vote. But, inasmuch as he has been on the losing side so often in the years gone by, his latest experience hardly accounts for his present lowness of spirits over the result.

To the man in the street it would appear that nothing has taken place. One would have thought that the experience gained through the last dominion general election would have taught the electorate the futility of expecting a mere change of government to work fundamental changes in economic conditions. Without posing as a prophet the prediction is hereby set forth that Mr. Hepburn will be no more successful in solving the problems which confront Ontario than Mr. Bennett has been in the field of dominion affairs.

Nor should Mr. Hepburn be held responsible in any great degree if he only makes things worse in a new way. The people in this day and age, with all means of gaining understanding at their doors, should be able to determine clearly and accurately what they want, and theirs is the responsibility if the means taken by the new government fail to meet the exigencies of the situation. But do the people really know what they want? It is doubtful. Elections of recent years have demonstrated only one thing clearly, and that is that they know very definitely what they don't want. They didn't want Mr. King in 1930, and at present are anticipating with some relish the opportunity of stating how thoroughly they don't want his successor, Mr. Bennett. Across the border, they didn't want Herbert Hoover. Now, in Ontario, they have shown they didn't want Mr. Henry.

But what essential change did they expect to effect through a shift in the personnel of the government? Evidently none; nor was any desired, other than the said change in personnel. And would suggest the rotary system of conducting our government in place of the present election system. Let one party have a definite term of office, and when that term has expired another party will take over. In that way the desired change in personnel would be effected, and that with a whole lot less expense and uproar.

Of course, if the people really want something tangible done about the conditions under which they work and live, they will have to try some other method than casting the "ins" out and replacing them with the "outs."

BILL COLSON.

L. U. NO. 892, MANKATO, MINN.

A Lineman's Opinion of the NRA

Editor:

NRA! NRA! These psychologically rebounding, psychologically influencing letters echo in various tones, expressing diverging opinions and sentiments from many strange (and not so strange) localities. Condemnation, indignation, indifference, praise and appreciation—many are the bitter verbal and legal attacks, varied are the praises. Indifference, also, holds herself out in the light of intelligence.

What significance stands out as being impressive of the NRA, and what interpretation are we to give it?

Strikes, strikes, strikes! The papers are full of strikes! Employed workers are demanding (yes, demanding) and organizing (yes, organizing) and, well, to be more explicit, labor is waking up, becoming conscious. As if a magic wand were passed over the heads of a certain stratified group, the NRA has imbued this particular stratification with thought and action and courage, to be more succinct, conscious. Labor yawns and stretches. It is not easy to awaken from centuries of sleep. Peering about him he becomes indignant, grasps the significance of things, the impending danger, autosuggestively acts in an effort to avert complete enslavement or destruction. His mind is hazy, his actions sluggish, but every moment finds him more adept. It is but a matter of time. The awakening of labor will mean unique changes in our social order. Let us hope it contrasts that of the past.

Let us hope that the laboring man will organize completely and effectively. That this will result in creating manhood (sic) amongst the laboring groups. Labor, through intercourse with employer, contracts complexities that tend toward twisting and distorting the mind. Labor carries a load of conscious awareness (or should we say unconscious awareness) that prevents him from being himself when communicating with employer. Labor (I wish some one would coin a word that would cover my expression) is not only a wage slave to corporations and other business establishments but is, also, a slave to his immediate superior. Many efficient men, laboring men who have dared to be themselves, today walk the streets while less efficient men hold their jobs. I believe it is called "tact." With all things equal, tact would be proper. Unequal, as in the case of the laborer and his immediate superior, it is degrading and enslaving. An effective organization would eliminate this discrepancy. Labor would dare to be himself, he would enter the sphere of manhood—in mind.

Strikes, the yawning cries of awakening minds! Our minds no longer lie dormant, unconscious within us. The ever-increasing momentum of the machine gave control to a tailspinning mind. It has begun to right itself; stability will follow. Reactionary friction has been overcome, and it is lucky, too—without a revolutionary break of control factions.

Strikes are presages of wisdom! "Communism," "reds," "radicals" are the cries of that stratified group still unconscious. They are the reactionaries who fear the awaking of labor; they wave the flag and shout patriotism. Their fears are not idealistic; the flag and patriotism are of no concern, it is only what the flag and patriotism have signified to them materially that is of concern.

Let us give the NRA appreciation, through action. Organize, or ...?

JOSEPH O. HOEL.

L. U. NO. 1095, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor:

Whereas our chairman, L. A. McEwan, is continually after us to correspond to the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and whereas our financial secretary, Brother J. Cretney, is too busy to write continuously, I am undertaking to let you know that we still exist. I might say that I should write this under the heading of "Attendance."

Our local is divided into four groups, car lighting, motive power shops, union depot, and road electricians. The first three groups are working the three shifts in Toronto, the fourth group is scattered over Ontario. The first three groups have every opportunity to attend meetings at least once every three

months. Our meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month. At times we haven't had sufficient number of members of the local to have a quorum. On such occasions no business can be transacted. Such business as election of officers, delegates, payment of bills, and grievances are of importance to each member. Some members believe that as long as they keep up payment of their dues that they are under no further obligation. They are mistaken, their dues are of secondary importance compared to their attendance. I hope, when members of our local read this, that it has the desired effect. If they only attend once every three months, I believe it won't be necessary to postpone any more meetings.

R. P. CRETNEY.

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 390)

shortly after last March. It is high time that it is settled immediately.

Raleigh Signs Agreement

The technicians at WPTF, Raleigh, N. C., recently affiliated with the I. B. E. W., forming Radio Local No. 621. They have negotiated an agreement with their employers which calls for a forty-hour week, \$40 a week minimum, elimination of apprentices, transportation allowance and two weeks' vacation with pay.

House Cleaning Is in Order

Organization has made remarkable headway in the smaller centers throughout the country. In the larger cities there have been a number of obstacles to slow up progress. Not the least of these has been the unscrupulous tactics used by an unprincipled minority such as worms itself in and tends to demoralize every large group of technicians. There is no trick too low for these "men" to stoop to. They fight with every barred hold in the book of rules. They lack every moral quality which is admired in a real man. But they just fit the bill for certain types of employers by whom they are nobly aided and abetted.

The radio profession will never reach the level of respectability it deserves until this pack of wolves are driven from our ranks. Every means, fair or foul, is legitimate to achieve this end. Use fire to fight fire. Use every trick that these cheaters use, but use it against them. Every decent technician should make it his duty to see that this undesirable element is weeded out. They are a menace to our livelihood and the sooner their numbers are thinned the sooner will our jobs take on a semblance of desirability.

Fortunately the employers who encourage this type are in the minority, but on a par with these unethical technicians are a few station owners who exploit inexperienced technicians. They specialize in hiring raw recruits from the radio schools at the most miserable wages. The elimination of this type of employer is a job cut out for a progressive N. A. B. and code authority. An unfair employer is usually an unethical competitor. The two go together as inevitably as steak and onions. Here is a

challenge the N. A. B. might well give consideration.

Towards this end the union could be a stabilizing influence in the radio industry. The I. B. E. W. has already proven to be that in the electrical industry.

We Ask Your Co-operation

Send us the names and addresses of radio technicians of your acquaintance so that we may send them the Bulletin.

Write to Mr. William Farnsworth, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., and demand an immediate opening of discussions on the 40-hour week.

Send your inquiries about organization to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A. F. OF L. CONVENES IN STRIKE CITY

(Continued from page 381)

efforts to determine how the railway men and their families managed to live on these shrunken incomes. Two facts were at once apparent. They certainly had not done it by cutting down their obligations. Instead many gave cash or groceries to needier families, and more than a fifth took into their homes relatives or friends who had lost their regular means of support. Nor had they done it by increased dependence on outside help. Only 72 had received relief from public or private agencies, and such social services as they had been in the habit of using were more often curtailed than expanded.

"The expedients to which they did resort are recorded in detail in the schedules and case histories on which the report is based. The stories they tell are of educational opportunities abandoned and health needs neglected and of lives stripped bare of even the most inexpensive forms of recreation and social life. Frequently they describe the crowding of families into inferior accommodations, and few fail to record the use of shabby clothing or to note the items of a rough and meager diet. Even these economies, moreover, were not enough to maintain the solvency of this unusually stable group of workmen. Frequently they had entered the depression with substantial savings, and more than half owned or were buying their homes. By the time they were visited, however, two-fifths of these were in arrears on their payments and 44 owners had lost their homes. Cash savings were virtually exhausted, and no less than half of the histories reported the sacrifice of insurance policies. Yet in spite of all these efforts, 60 per cent of the 730 families for which information could be obtained had gone seriously into debt.

"For these veteran railway men, then, in a well-organized and thoroughly regulated industry, the study records a slow retreat from relative security toward destitution."

DEATH CLAIMS—AUGUST 1 TO 31, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
408	F. S. Nichols	\$475.00
98	A. S. Gillespie	1,000.00
323	A. M. Terry	300.00
54	E. Robinson	1,000.00
9	H. Selvan	1,000.00
9	H. R. Lind	1,000.00
471	H. F. Hall	1,000.00
151	D. A. Chisholm	1,000.00
83	R. E. Bennett	1,000.00
134	J. E. Hilliard	1,000.00
21	J. M. Lindsay	1,000.00
134	B. Barton	1,000.00
481	C. E. Langbein	1,000.00
134	Wm. Connor	1,000.00
124	G. W. Slade	1,000.00
124	F. J. Hays	1,000.00
I. O.	F. A. Thiele	1,000.00
716	C. L. Byram	1,000.00
429	S. E. Harviell	1,000.00
I. O.	H. Miley	1,000.00
862	J. J. Seaward	1,000.00
1	Wm. T. Garvey	1,000.00
104	P. J. Connelly	1,000.00
5	A. E. Douglas	1,000.00
134	Patrick Roach	1,000.00
I. O.	J. J. Oriol	1,000.00
574	W. J. Jones	1,000.00
870	L. J. Nehring	1,000.00
214	J. P. Hogan	1,000.00
134	C. Brandau	1,000.00
3	W. L. Burbige	1,000.00
5	W. H. Crawford	1,000.00
595	W. A. Matson	1,000.00
103	J. McCullagh	1,000.00
134	George H. Beckwith	1,000.00
1021	William Sloan	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Crave	1,000.00
211	D. S. Cox	825.00
548	S. E. Howarth	1,000.00
Total		\$37,600.00

RENOVISING PLAN MOVES ON SUPER SCALE

(Continued from page 385)

safe but expedient for them to make loans.

Although this is written only a few days after the program was announced, a promising response has already been shown. Thousands of banks have indicated their willingness to make FHA loans; thousands of applications for loans have been received from home and commercial property owners. And it is planned to continue the campaign with advertising and sales efforts from material dealers and contractors. State and regional administrators have been named and the final and most important step will be local drives with local committees to sell the modernization idea to every owner whose property can benefit by it, and who is able to qualify for a loan.

On August 18, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed an open letter to "all men and women of labor," asking union workers to support the program and advised particularly that building trades councils in every city join in the local campaign and make a canvass for jobs. This followed a similar letter sent out by President Michael J. McDonough, of the Building Trades Department.

Declaring that the Federal Housing Act had been created largely through the backing of union labor, Mr. Green pointed

out possible benefits for thousands of building tradesmen and also advantages to "those of us fortunate enough to have retained our homes."

"The ultimate result should be standards of housing for our people better than they have ever known and in keeping with the wealth and high ideals of our country," he declared.

Mr. Green appealed to representatives of other trades to assist the building trades in active work in the local campaigns.

Houses Need Changes

Through a census of real property taken by the government in 53 cities it was found that 61 per cent of these structures are in need of repair. (An analysis of this survey was published in the August JOURNAL.)

The big question is whether owners of homes and commercial property will be willing or able to undertake the expense of improvements even when the way is smoothed and made attractive for them by the FHA. Whether they are not too deeply in debt or their incomes too badly reduced, for them to be able to qualify for loans.

The owner of commercial property has a more obvious advantage in investing in modernization because he will be able to get a bigger income from an improved building. The home owner, while he may long for improvements for the joy and comfort of himself and his family, can frequently see no cash return in it that would justify the necessary deductions from his income. But when the roof leaks, or the paint is peeling, or the electric wiring is in a dangerous condition, or other signs of disintegration are apparent, then it is necessary to repair as quickly as possible to protect the value of his investment. The government makes it possible for him to obtain funds for this purpose more easily and more cheaply than private financing has heretofore been willing to do.

Fears that union labor might be asked to cut wage scales in connection with the program have not materialized; indeed, there are indications that the Housing Administration realizes that one of the main objectives is the distribution of wages and that in order to be successful a high level of wages must be maintained. Although no preference toward union labor is shown, the property owner is advised to select his contractor and workmen carefully for responsibility and skill, to "recondition in the best sense," in order that the value of the property shall be increased by as much—or more than—the cost of the work. He is also advised to ask the contractor to give a written guarantee of the workmanship for a period of one year, which further insures the use of skilled, responsible workmen because the contractor cannot afford to take chances on badly-trained labor.

The vigorous participation of local unions and building trades councils in the local drives is one means of bringing a greater proportion of this work to union workmen.

Here are the details of interest to the

home owner who wishes to finance property improvements:

Any property owner, individual, partnership or corporation, with a regular income, may apply for a loan from any bank or financing agency approved by the FHA. This means that if your local bank does not make these loans you can go outside your own community. The loan may be arranged through a contractor or building supply dealer but it is essentially a loan between the bank and the building owner.

Loans from \$100 to \$2,000 will be granted, depending on the owner's income and requirements, to be repaid in monthly installments over a period from one to three years.

The borrower must own the property; must have an annual income at least five times the annual payments on the note; must use the proceeds solely for property improvement; the mortgage, if any, must be in good standing and there must be no past due taxes, interest or liens against the property.

The financial institution may not collect as interest and/or discount and/or fee of any kind, a total charge in excess of an amount equivalent to \$5 per \$100 per year of the original face amount, deductible in advance. The Housing Administration admits that this is not a low interest rate, but declares, "Compared with the same type of loans payable in monthly installments, it is much lower than heretofore available."

The owner may specify whatever building materials and which ever contractor he prefers to use, providing these meet the approval of the lending agency. He is allowed to spend part of the loan for equipment if the equipment is an integral part of the improved building—that is, it must be built in so that it cannot be removed. This provision helps to insure building trades workers of their share in the proceeds of these loans, as the owners cannot use the loan money to buy refrigerators, stoves, furniture, etc., unless these are actually built in place.

HIGH LINE MARKS ENGINEERING ADVANCES

(Continued from page 377)

feet from the point of support of vane, the two being connected by a light but rigid steel rod. Back of the vane is placed the light source, which consists of a 100-watt projection lamp with a chromium plated reflector and a large condensing lens to give a uniformly lighted area in which the vane moves.

The vane is pierced with a hole hardly visible to the eye without a magnifier. A photographic lens in front of the vane focuses the image of the tiny pin hole of light onto motion picture film. It was necessary to construct special film holders capable of holding 1,000 feet of film. Records on the outside of the containers indicate the exact number of feet of film exposed.

Frequency of vibration is determined by dots on the film caused by sparks jumping at definite time intervals across a small spark gap placed close to the vane. Many integral parts of the record-

ing equipment, requiring electrical apparatus and equally fine workmanship, were built in the testing laboratories shop. They include such items as a magnetic clutch that shifts gears and changes the film rate of speed; clock controlled spark coils for making the time indication, operating at five-second intervals; an anemometer fitted with contacts which cause a spark to be recorded on the film, the frequency indicating wind velocity and the position showing wind direction. A feature length motion picture without a single actor in it is being produced by the bureau.

Consisting of nothing but thousands of feet of straight and wavy lines, it has intense dramatic interest to engineers who are designing the 275,000-volt Boulder Canyon transmission line. By the character of the double lines which unfold the action of the drama, technical experts can identify the villain and the hero, represented by correct and incorrect suspension clamp design.

Purpose of the unique movie is to record photographically data pertaining to the relative movements of the conductors and the suspension clamps of the huge line. The point of suspension naturally creates a point at which the swinging action of the cable might eventually cause fracture. The principle is the same as bending small wire back and forth in your hands until it breaks. Although the completed motion picture production will never be blazoned to theater-goers by flashing electric lights, its effect in assuring uninterrupted service to those same theaters and to all homes and business institutions of Los Angeles will be testified to every time an electric light glows in the vast power bureau distribution system.

Tower Tests Made

While towers required less original research than any other large phase of the line, miniature towers built to scale showed distribution of stresses in tower members and footings. They also gave valuable data on footing loads. After selecting tower designs, and before shipment of parts to the field, test towers were erected and subjected to rigid loads at an eastern test frame, located at Pittsburgh, Pa. It was necessary to conduct the tests there where the American Bridge Company maintains the only test frame in the country large enough to handle the giant towers that will span the 270 miles lying between Los Angeles and the Boulder Dam. Although the test frame had been built only three years ago, supplanting an older one inadequate for modern size towers, it was necessary to make a 20-foot extension in order to handle the 109-foot towers of the power bureau.

The galvanized steel frame is designed to apply test loads at points representing conductors and ground wires. The loads are applied simultaneously in a transverse direction, representing wind loads on the cables; and, longitudinally, representing unbalanced pulls or broken cables. In addition, loads acting as wind loads on the structure itself must occasionally be applied at intermediate points on the tower.

To test the 144-foot-high steel towers that will carry both circuits of the 270-mile power line in the 40-mile section between Los Angeles and Cajon Pass, required a 30-foot extension.

Because of the unusual design employed in the bureau's towers and the additional fact that they are the largest of that type ever built, a group of distinguished engineers, representing large eastern utilities, steel manufacturers and the metropolitan water district, were interested spectators of the series of tests which started October 27, 1933.

In testing the tower, particular attention was paid to the twisting of the cross arm and ground wire peak, caused by the cable attachment detail. Another point of interest was the twisting of the tower under load about its (so-called) "waistline," which is the plane where the upper part of the tower is rotated 90 degrees with respect to the axis of the lower part of the tower.

Readings of the tower deflections were obtained by the use of three scales and two transits. The tower was under the test load for two hours. Final test on the single circuit type tower was made December 14.

Test results on the whole were very gratifying. The studies prove that the tower has considerable stiffness, especially in the upper portion, and at the same time possesses the required flexibility. They also indicate correct design and careful detailing and fabrication.

Each tower consists of 325 structural units, made up of 128 different parts. Tests of the double circuit tower, which is just six feet shorter than the height limit allowed for buildings in Los Angeles, were completed May 25. Longitudinal and transverse loads applied at various points showed the design and construction of the tower to be more than adequate to meet most stringent eventualities in actual service.

Officials of the American Bridge Company declared the towers were subjected to the heaviest loads ever applied by the massive frame. Mr. Gershoy was the power bureau's official observer of the tests, which continued over a five-week period.

Structural steel parts for four towers were shipped to Pittsburgh from the Los Angeles plant.

As a result of the engineering research outlined previously, it is believed that the Boulder Dam transmission line now being built by the Bureau of Power and Light will achieve new standards of efficient and economical operation.

In conclusion, let me say, that if the readers of this could see the pictures of the different test apparatus, it would be like going to an art gallery. Space will not permit me to say what I would like to. The Editor has been very liberal to allow me this much. At a later date, I will give more details about this huge undertaking.

LOS ANGELES UNION WANTS CONSOLIDATION

(Continued from page 384)

tion over everything electrical in the city of Los Angeles.

The proposed change would not interfere with the regular function of any department. Electrical service would be furnished as needed on requisition to the Electrical Division.

The joint political organizations of Los Angeles have studied the Electrical Divisions of many other cities including Chicago and San Francisco, and nowhere in the United States have we found a more antiquated set-up than prevails in Los Angeles so we submit this plan through the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS to the mayor and council that they may be moved to action to bring about this needed reform.

POST MORTEM: MILWAUKEE UTILITY STRIKE

(Continued from page 382)

"Utility Prepares to Maintain Service Intact.

"Wire Netting to Protect Trolley Glass in Case of Strike.

"Union labor demands are: 1. An election by the workers in the following crafts: Trainmen, and busmen, electrical workers and operating engineers.

"2. The unions demand that Employees Mutual Benefit Association bulletin No. 5 be rescinded. That bulletin threatens that any E. M. B. A. member who joins an outside labor organization will be expelled from E. M. B. A. membership, resulting in loss of his job. Labor claims that is coercion and intimidation.

"3. Unions demand the reinstatement of 13 employees whom they claim were discharged for union activities.

"The unions stated that if the strike goes on, they would increase their demands.

"President Way announced—Our job is to operate our service and we intend to do it. We believe that 97 per cent of our employees are opposed to strike—The cars will run."

Tuesday, June 26

(First day of strike)

"Strike Fails to Tie Up Cars.

"All Electric Service Operating as Usual.

"Downtown Picket Siege Collapses in Few Hours.

"Milwaukee's street car and electric strike was eight hours old at noon Tuesday, but the city and its metropolitan areas were busy at their everyday tasks with machinery operated by electricity as usual and street cars running without interruption.

"Out of a total of 4,700 employees there were only 93 of the entire force not at work Tuesday morning.

"Definite word that the strike was on and that American Federation of Labor leaders considered that all efforts to avoid it had failed was spread at 3:30 a. m. Fifteen minutes later John D. Moore special mediator sent here by the National Labor Board to try to prevent the strike, reluctantly conceded that the strike had come.

"The committee intended to hammer away in search of a method by which the strike might be settled quickly.

"Neither the electrical company nor the Employees Mutual Benefit Association, so-called company union, would budge an inch.

"The Citizens Committee requested Way to concede a point and agree to sit at a conference with representatives of the A. F. of L. unions. Way refused.

"The company held fast to its stand that it holds a contract to obtain all its labor through the E. M. B. A. It maintained that that contract was sacred. Elections were possible if all the company workers except supervisory employees took part; an election by crafts, as asked for by the outside union men was not to be thought of, company officials said."

"All the cars carried from one to four private company guards who rode on front and rear platforms and were on the lookout for trouble."

* * *

"The trouble with the electric company," he says surprisingly, 'is that it does not see the handwriting on the wall.' One man says to another that what this city needs is a municipal electric plant. 'But that,' says his companion, 'would be socialism.' 'What's this?' asks the first speaker gesticulating at the barred window. 'This is war.' 'I am going to turn my pass in and make them give me my money back.'

"The car rumbles heavily along. The passengers peer through the barred window at headlines: 'Strike On,' 'Cars Run,' 'Strike Quiet.' Their faces are eager and expectant.

"Placards carried by the pickets read, 'Help us bring back the Blue Eagle' and 'Unfair to organized labor.'"

Quiet Front Changes

Wednesday, June 27

(Second day of strike.)

"U. S. Seeks New Peace Parley After Night's Riot in Trolley Strike.

"Cars wrecked, 10 are hurt.

"The company reported that in all 47 cars had been damaged.

"Washington stepped into the electric company strike Wednesday morning with instructions to John D. Moore, special mediator here for the National Labor Board, to make a new effort for a round table conference of all parties to seek to halt the strike, and prevent further violence.

"The possibility that the militia may be brought into the strike front also appeared Wednesday when the E. M. B. A., independent company union, announced that it would not hesitate to appeal for soldiers if the police proved unable to cope with rioting.

"Electric company claims little change in number of men on strike; only 157 according to company.

"While moves for peace were on, the E. M. B. A. said that the strike was breaking.

"The employment office of the E. M. B. A., which does all the hiring for the company, was crowded Wednesday. The E. M. B. A. said that since Monday morning it has been swamped with applicants.

"Moore Wednesday took a fresh grip on the matter in hopes of ending the strike. 'I am here to bring peace, if possible, now that the strike is on,' stated Mr. Moore. 'The fact that a majority is not on strike does not lessen the importance of an equitable adjustment. Even a minority has certain rights.'

"While refusing to comment, the mediator apparently is critical of the attitude of the utility to litigate everything and not accept mediation efforts.

"The federal government does not want a repetition of what happened in Toledo or Minneapolis. Such trouble always leaves scars and is futile and useless. It can be avoided."

* * *

"Stones, bricks and other missiles came

sailing from the bystanders, some with such force that smashed windows. The cars—and some unfortunate spectator—were plastered with rotten eggs.

"For several hours most of the motormen and conductors stuck resolutely to their jobs, though it was apparent they could go no further until the crowd tired and went home. Others yielded to the persuasion of the strike sympathizers and agreed to abandon their cars.

"Whenever a motorman or conductor did leave his car, a great cheer went up from the crowd. Men and women reached to shake their hands and pounded them on the backs as they carried their money boxes towards the station.

"Motormen who kept their cars closed and refused to leave were abused."

Public Sentiment Grows

Thursday, June 28

(Third day of strike.)

"Cars Running Again After All Service Is Suspended for the Night.

"Patrons Waited in Vain on Corners as Traffic Stopped, Motormen Balk at Night Runs.

"Street car and motor bus service in Milwaukee and its suburbs, completely suspended for eight and a half hours, Wednesday night, by the electric company, because of strike violence, was creeping slowly back to normal Thursday morning.

"Milwaukee and all other communities in the metropolitan district were thrown into confusion Wednesday night when the electric company began pulling its trolleys and busses off the streets at 8:30 p. m.

"Without any warning except what came though the radio or newspapers, the public suddenly found itself bereft of its ordinary means of getting around the city and its environs.

"Serious disorders broke out at three street car barns, Wednesday night, as the electric company strike reached new heights of violence. At the Kinnickinnic barns 12,000 persons, including hundreds of women and children, were routed time and again by tear gas bombs thrown by police. The station and restaurant at the Fon du Lac barns were badly wrecked as rioters, enraged when electric company employees turned fire hose upon them, hurled bricks and stones. It was estimated that 10,000 persons were in the crowd.

"More than 2,000 rioters at the West Allis barns damaged a street car, hurled stones through the station windows, and forced the release of prisoners taken by police.

"The worst traffic jam in the history of the city, developed as thousands of spectators hurried to the scenes of violence. Suspension of street car service also added to the congestion of the streets.

"Miniature war-time scenes were reenacted as police fought desperately against great odds to restore order—Women and children screamed in the Kinnickinnic sector as billowing waves of tear gas came towards them.

"Mediator Moore urges National Labor Board to order electric company to con-

duct vote by crafts among its employees."

"The company will hold city liable for all damage in strike."

"With loud shouts of 'get him' and 'teach him to lay off the workers,' the crowd closed in.

"The first flare of trouble started about 7:30 p. m., when cars started pulling into the barns. This procedure had been orderly until the woman in the polka dot dress dashed into the tracks and cried 'Come on, you men! Let's get these scabs. They're making us all slaves. Stand up and fight like men.' Fifty to 100 men started attacking cars. They yanked trolley rods from the wires and stopped progress."

Friday, June 29

(Fourth day of strike.)

"Way is Hopeful for Peace.

"May Avert General Strike.

"A general strike will be called by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council if the electric company strike is not settled by 8 a. m., Monday, it was announced following a conference of labor leaders, Friday noon.

"The electric company strike reached its most serious stage Friday morning, following a night of rioting which was marked by the first fatality of the strike, Eugene Domagalski, a strike sympathizer, was electrocuted at the Lakeside Power Plant.

"Milwaukee was without street car or bus service Friday, with little or no prospect of these services being resumed unless a strike settlement is reached."

"Rioting at Racine. All Trolley and Bus Service Halted.

"Estimated 30,000 persons witnessed rioting at Lakeside Power Plant and at car barns."

State Commission Enters Situation

"The State Public Service Commission will be asked to come into Milwaukee and take over the operation of all electric company properties in the event the utility strike is not settled.

"Demands continued to pour in that the strike be settled. Merchants were complaining of lost business because of people's difficulty in getting downtown.

"In an interview, Mr. Geo. M. Harris, general chairman of the NRA public relations bureau, said, 'The situation here is intolerable. The unions called the strike early in March, 1934. At the request of the National Labor Board this strike was called off. The company has persisted in its defiance of the government and has not altered its tactics against employees who wish to join A. F. of L. unions.

"A strike, therefore, was inevitable, as that was the only weapon left to the employees affiliated with the A. F. of L. to secure their legal rights. The issues are simple. All the unions want is the right to self organization, to select representatives of their own choice and collectively to bargain through these representatives."

"An appeal was made by Harris for the company to forego its contract with the E. M. B. A. as being 'out of harmony' with Section 7A of NRA. 'In times of emergency contracts or obligations have to be set aside and other legal obligations substituted,' said Mr. Harris. 'In so far as the contract

between the company and the E. M. B. A. is concerned it conflicts with the new legislation and the emergency demands that legislation supersede the contract.' The mediators were to convene late Friday to review the progress made and make a new effort.

"When the union representatives gathered, with Father Haas in command, there was an increase in their demands. The first time Mediator Moore went to President Way on union terms, there were only three demands.

"The news that there was a riot and death at the Lakeside Power Plant during the night had a pronounced effect on the parleys and more determined efforts to reach a settlement were evident.

"Strike Is Over"

"The armistice came just in time to prevent underofficials from executing plans that would have thrown metropolitan Milwaukee into partial darkness. Workers at the Lakeside Power Plant were walking out, fearing to put in another night like Thursday when one was electrocuted in mob violence at the plant.

"Way consented shortly after noon to receive in his office the A. F. of L. leaders to discuss peace. It was the first time in many months of A. F. of L. activity that Way had consented to permit any such representatives to enter his private office."

"Trolley and Bus Service Back to Normal.

"Act to Restore Blue Eagle.

"Victory for A. F. of L.

"The peace terms let the A. F. of L. into the electric company for the first time, an inroad which the company has fought since the 1890's to prevent."

"Thirteen to get jobs out of strike.

"No bitterness shown in critical negotiations.

"Strike cost electric company \$250,000.

"The agreement which was made with mediators of the National Labor Board and representatives of A. F. of L. unions affects about half of the company's employees.

"Strike Peace Terms

"The peace terms, ending the electric company strike, follow:

"1. The strike is to be called off immediately upon ratification by the members of the respective unions.

"2. The company will, without discrimination, reinstate at once all strikers to their former positions.

"3. The company will restore the status quo as of June 20, 1934.

"4. All equities and beneficiary features of the E. M. B. A. are to be preserved for all employees.

"5. The company will arrange for the immediate withdrawal of Bulletin 5.

"6. The company will negotiate for wages, hours and working conditions according to the provisions of Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"7. The 13 discharged men, Peter Mattson, Fred Luedke, Ray Burmeister, Rudolph Schroeder, Jesswill Blough, August F. Bren-demuehl, Richard Tjepkema, Clarence Burdick, Fred Kraehlein, Milton Awve, Patrick H. McGovern, John T. Cline and Earl B. Pleasants, will be voluntarily reinstated.

"8. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Julius Heil, John D. Moore and P. A. Donahue, subject to the approval of the National Labor Board, or its successor, will determine by some suitable means who the representatives are for the purpose of collective bargaining for (a) the trainmen and busmen, (b) the electrical workers and (c) the power house workers. The representatives so de-

terminated shall be the sole bargaining agents for each of the groups just specified.

"9. Wages, hours and working conditions are to be negotiated by collective bargaining between the representatives of the workers and the company. All differences not settled by collective bargaining are to be submitted for decision to an arbitration board consisting of three persons, one chosen by the company, one chosen by the workers and the third by these two. In case of failure to agree on a third person, after five days the Chicago regional labor board will appoint a person for this position and his decision will be final and binding. During arbitration proceedings there will be no strike or lock-out.

"10. A copy of this agreement will be posted on the company's bulletin boards.

"11. The workers represented by the undersigned will use every effort to secure the restoration of the Blue Eagle insignia to the company."

INTERESTING SIDE LIGHTS OF THE STRIKE

The 11-point agreement has been heralded as a workers' declaration of independence and of national significance by one of the speakers at the labor meeting at the Elks Club after the strike was settled, Friday, June 29, 1934.

This meeting was pronounced the most important labor meeting in their lives by workers who attended. Its profoundness was bound to move the hearts of the most avowed atheist, or the most hard boiled worker. The meeting was opened with prayer. The Lord's Prayer was recited en masse and all stood in silent reverence for one minute to the boy who was electrocuted at the Lakeside Power Plant. Mr. Edward J. Brown, special representative of the I. B. E. W., was chairman of the meeting. All of the 14 men at the speakers' table addressed the workers in heart-to-heart talks. It was a lesson in sociology, economics, religion, New Deal, philosophy, co-operation, labor theories, etc., such as the workers had never in their lives received in their contact with the E. M. B. A., the company union. It was a never-to-be-forgotten meeting, and from the reactions of the workers they are forever grateful to Father Haas, Rev. J. W. Maguire, Maj. John D. Moore, Carl Steffanson and Julius Heil, who so ably brought about the settlement.

All Classes Involved

The strike in general gave a liberal education to many in human relations and emotions. Teachers, ministers, lawyers, business men and women, in fact every walk of life was represented at the battle grounds of the strike, making observations. Silk dresses, satin slippers, well tailored suits, gold rimmed spectacles, dignified gray heads, massive cars, all of these were much in evidence, braving the tear gas and night sticks, the bricks and the stones. Communists and radicals? Never! It was indeed a pleasant surprise to learn that their reactions were identical with those who were clad in calicoes and blue shirts. It was these same people who picked you up on the street corners in their Packards and Pierce Arrows, when the street cars were not running, and told you about what they saw at the "battle of Lakeside" or the "battle of Kinnickinnic."

In the May issue of this magazine, labor's defender, Clarence Darrow, is reported to have said back in 1902, that as a rule the scab is a man who has no abiding place on the face of the earth. No truer example of that was ever witnessed by the writer than at the Oakland Avenue car barns during the

strike. A car operator wanted to report for work through the picket lines. He was booed, ridiculed, reprimanded, and abused. He turned away from the picket line and headed across the street into the line of "gold coast" spectators. There he received the same treatment. He tried again to break through the picket line with the same result. Finally he was out in the street, jeered and booed at by pickets and spectators alike. He started up the street with a furtive and hunted look. Truly, of all men, he was most miserable.

During the strike a letter appeared in the newspapers extolling the virtues of the E. M. B. A. It was signed "Employee." Apparently the letter incensed a member of a bona fide union, for a few days later another letter appeared, labeled "Not an E. M. B. A. Member." Excerpts from it follow: "I can earn as much in eight or nine months as the E. M. B. A. pays a fellow E. M. B. A. tradesman in a year. My representative does not lose his job or become demoted when he intervenes for me. He can stand up for our principles without being told to lay low. He is a sociologist, an economist, a humanitarian and a human being. He has not scabbed on his fellow workers nor sold them out. He is not an agitator as is often said. He is not a dollar-a-year man as is the head of the company union. The insurance and pension plan of my union can be kept up whether I work or retire. My employer has nothing to do with the funds. It is the forerunner of the unemployment and old age pension laws. If there is no prospect for immediate return to work, my union finds me another job. Imagine the E. M. B. A. finding another job for a discharged employee. Our union problems are settled at mass meetings and no employer pays the hall rent. I for one would be willing to pay a slight increase in my light bill if I knew that such increase would provide union wages for E. M. B. A. members. Such increase however does not appear to be necessary when money is available in unlimited quantities for screened cars, long fences, flood lights, and large numbers of strike breakers."

Since the settlement of the strike the business agents of the three unions have been appointed collective bargaining agents for the three crafts. This the E. M. B. A. has hotly contested and has even gone to Washington about it, but to no avail.

Working conditions have improved decidedly and time and a half for overtime has been restored by the company—before the unions had a chance to ask for it. Without a question, the union activities are responsible and through them all members of the company benefit.

Workers are flocking into the unions in great numbers. Old men, young men, foremen, helpers, technicians, mechanics, in fact everywhere the fever is running high. Men with 30 years' service, men with grizzled faces showing the lines of life's battles for 60 years and more, apprentices, all of them are signing on the dotted line of the A. F. of L. With such success, the movement is bound to assume national proportions.

By the time this is in print the unions will have negotiated agreements for higher wages and better working conditions for the men. Perhaps in the near future there will be detailed news as to gains made instead of generalities which are just now emerging from the smoke of battle. Local unions wishing further information or details may address communications to Local No. 494, of the I. B. E. W., 914 N. Plankinton Ave. Brother E. J. Brown, "commander-in-chief" of the electrical workers' army during the recent battle, will gladly enlighten those interested.

TVA SAFETY WORK GETS UNDER WAY

(Continued from page 373)

designed for handling logs and not the type designed for dressed timber.

B. Maintenance of Tools.

1. All tools shall be maintained in sharp condition. (Sharp tools are less hazardous than dull.)
2. Axe handles should be preferably of second growth hickory.
3. Handles on all tools shall be securely fastened at all times and shall be inspected daily by the foreman for cracks, splits, looseness or any other defects.
4. Wedges and hammers which show burr extending more than one-eighth inch from the body of the tool shall not be used until they have been dressed. Wedges and hammer heads, if of iron or low-carbon steel, shall be annealed at least once every 60 days.

C. Tool Box.

1. Before checks are issued sub-foremen take tools from the box and pile the required number of each tool in separate piles on the open ground near the box at safe distances. As check is issued, workmen file past tool piles and pick up tools.
2. When the workman obtains his tool he must move out immediately to give others room and to avoid striking others with tool.
3. When checking in, all of each tool shall be placed on separate piles by the workmen. The sub-foremen shall check the tools and place them in the box.

D. Axe—How to Handle.

1. Inspect handles regularly.
2. Watch the inexperienced men. Caution and instruct them.

E. Tree Felling.

1. On hillsides, foreman shall see that his men are spaced at about a 45 degree angle with the men working the red line, or 940 contour, ahead and spaced all the way to the white line or 1020 contour, so as to make the angle with men on white line at the rear of the angle.
2. When felling above section of a road guards shall be posted.
3. Do not work crews too close, a man might hear "Heads up" but in dodging one tree he might run into another.

F. Lifting and Rolling Logs.

1. On hillsides, foreman shall see that his men are spaced at about a 45 degree angle with men working the red line or 940 contour, behind and spaced all the way to the white line, or 1020 contour, so as to make the angle with men on white line in front of the angle.
2. One man should be appointed leader of the crew, to give signals and guide the crew.

G. Rolling Stones and Wood.

When working on cliff or steep slope, sub-foremen, water carriers and all others whose duty it is to circulate amongst the crew shall walk below, not above, the crew, to decrease the danger of accidents from rolling stones.

H. Poison Ivy.

Where poison ivy must be handled, rubber or heavy gloves shall be supplied for this purpose.

I. Hazards Going to and from Work.

The Federal Compensation Act states:

"A personal injury sustained by a civil employee of the United States while on the premises of employment for the purpose of going to or returning from his work or performing duties connected with or incidental to his work, and not on such premises merely for purposes of his own, may be considered an injury sustained 'while in the performance of duty.'"

This regulation imposes direct responsibility for the prevention of vehicular accidents to employees.

Safety Standard**B. The Workmen****Hazards Going to and From Work**

Workmen are cautioned of the danger of automobile accidents on the highways and roads.

1. Workmen should check on the type of driver who is responsible for their safe transportation. He has a grave responsibility when carrying a load of "human freight."
2. Make sure that the vehicle is safe (brakes, steering apparatus, headlights, etc.).
3. The vehicle should not be overcrowded.
4. Speed should be moderate at all times.
5. Arms and legs should never project from the body of the car.
6. "Horseplay" should not be indulged in when riding in an automobile.

Carrying Tools.

1. Doubled-edged axes and bush hooks shall be carried with handle on shoulder, and axe close to shoulder.
2. When picking up a saw or putting it down, always keep teeth aiming away from you.
3. Carry saw on your shoulder with the teeth aiming away from you and as you walk with it, keep an eye out for anyone who might be close at hand. Remember it is pretty close to the height of the other fellow's face.
4. Keep arm straight from shoulder to keep saw in line of walk so you will know where the whole saw is.
5. Keep clear of bushes, saplings or other objects that might catch the axe or saw, causing it to give you a blow on the neck or knock it out of your control.
6. Do not turn corners fast. Give others a chance to get out of the way of the swing of the saw.

Axe (and or Bush Hook)—How to Handle.

1. Keep feet well apart. Inspect the ground. Have firm footing.
2. Make sure you have plenty of room to swing. Clear away if necessary.
3. Take a long grip on axe when swinging.
4. Always cut away from you.
5. In passing axe to another person, pass the handle first keeping a firm grip on the head until sure the other person has a secure hold on it.
6. Do not run with axe.
7. Do not toss edged tools from one man to another.
8. When axe is not in use lay it down flat and in place where it will not be stepped on. Do not leave axe in log, stump or any other object.

Tree Felling.

1. Do not work too close together.
2. Cut adjacent tree, if possible, and fell in direction to knock out dead timber and loose limbs. Added care is necessary here to avoid flying limbs.

3. Clear away brush around tree so there is plenty of room to swing axe or saw.
4. Prepare a path, or have place of exit in mind, so you can make a quick getaway when tree starts to fall.
5. Always look for limbs or vines overhead or in reach before striking objective. If small tree or branch is bent over by larger tree cut limb from under side to prevent snap-back.
6. Size up tree for dead timber or hanging limbs, removing any that looks dangerous, if possible.
7. Line up tree for direction of fall. If there is danger of it striking and damaging property use tackle to assist in felling.
8. Before tree falls, sufficient warning shall be given, and in plenty of time, whether or not anyone is around. The signal "Heads up" shall be used, repeatedly if necessary. Any one failing to observe this rule will be discharged immediately.
9. Look up when tree is falling. Large limbs and tops often break off, falling a good distance from the tree. Be especially on the lookout in a high wind.
10. When trees are falling look out for kick-back. Some trees will kick back 10 to 15 feet. Employees must stand clear of and step back from trees as they fall.
11. Any tree started to be felled must be safely on the ground before leaving the job.

Lifting and Rolling Logs.

1. On hillsides, slide logs end-ways. Don't roll them sideways.
2. Before lifting logs check up on your footing. Make sure your footing is solid and that tangling vines, old stumps or brush do not trip you while handling heavy logs. If doubtful, clear out your place of footing.
3. Use your legs instead of your back when lifting. Bend knees instead of back, whenever possible. It is easier on the man and prevents hernia.
4. Use teamwork in carrying logs.

Rolling Stones and Wood.

1. Adequate care and thoughtfulness for the safety of fellow workmen will encourage alertness and caution in preventing the loosening of rocks and the releasing of logs, on a hillside, where movement will cause injury to another.
2. When working on cliff or steep slopes, water carriers and all others whose duty it is to circulate amongst the crew shall walk below, not above, the crew, to decrease danger of accidents from rolling stones.

Slipping.

One of the qualifications of an experienced woodsman is that of sure-footedness. There are many and varied slipping hazards for which the primary remedy is the old precaution of "Watch your step". This is necessary particularly when sharp tools are being carried.

Stepping on Tools.

Although workmen are required to lay sharp tools flat and out of the way some accidents have occurred from stepping on axe, saw and log hook. Be careful where you put your tools and "Watch your step".

Poison Ivy.

1. Practically every man is thoroughly familiar and has learned to respect poison ivy and poison oak. Many cases have been reported. Every man should know these plants.

2. Clothing has been known to retain the poison for many months. Dry cleaning will remove it, soap and water is not so effective.
3. See the medical office, at once, if there is any sign of irritation.

Snake Bite.

1. Every first aid kit contains a snake bite kit. Render emergency treatment as outlined on inside cover of kit.
2. See that the patient is placed in the hands of a competent physician immediately. Carry patient, at all times, to TVA medical unit, when available.

**TENNESSEE WORKERS COUNCIL
PLANS AND GUIDES**

(Continued from page 371)

ganization of a co-operative laundry agency, has carried on exclusive recognition of recreational features, and has generally taken the responsibility of the community life of the workers in the valley.

Views Function Broadly

The Tennessee Valley Workers Council hopes to become the agency for carrying on the general educational courses that are being demanded by the workers. The electrical workers will be especially interested in the memorandum sent the Labor Relations Section by the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Workers Council relative to the preservation of proper standards of electrical wiring. This memorandum said:

"While the terminals and current carrying parts of the heaters are quite well protected against mechanical injuries, this opening 4"x24" approximately, seems to me to be a serious hazard. Small children crawling on the floor could very easily put one or both their hands into this opening, thereby coming in direct contact with the hot surfaces of the heater, as well as the current carrying terminals. If the child happened to have a ring on its finger or a piece of metal in its hand a short circuit might result in the palm of the child's hand.

"As these heaters are protected by about a 35 ampere circuit breaker, a very serious flash could result, burning and permanently injuring the child's hands. The cords and tendons in the fingers and wrists could be easily so seriously burned that the child could be crippled for life. In case no flash resulted and the child had one hand on the metal housing and the other hand touched the live terminal, a serious shock could result. Two hundred twenty volts and 110 volts have caused many fatal accidents.

"I suggest that you have this looked into at once before anyone moves into these houses. A one-fourth inch screen mesh placed across this 4"x24" opening would, I believe, eliminate this hazard and would not interfere with the necessary flow of cold air up through the heater.

"Please handle this in such a manner that the people responsible for this heater design do not resent having their attention called to this hazard. My reason for calling your attention to this is that if

electric accidents result in electrically heated houses it will cause the public to be afraid of electric heat. We must encourage the wider use of electricity in order that a market can be found for the kilowatts TVA is going to produce. We electricians are vitally interested in the wider use of electricity because it means employment opportunity and more economic security, as well as a chance to do the creative work we have spent our lives preparing for."

NATIONAL POWER HOOK-UP LOOMS

(Continued from page 374)

projects that parallel the Authority's problems.

"The nearest analogy to the situation in the Tennessee Valley," Mr. Lilienthal said, "is the Central Electricity Board of Great Britain, now in its seventh year.

"The so-called British Grid System represents the practical, forthright English approach to a problem of seeing that electricity is widely available for domestic and industrial use. Under the British Grid System, they have a combination of publicly-owned and privately-owned enterprises with the national government owning all transmission lines and making arrangements with public and private enterprise so as to unify the power supply and thus utilize it in the most efficient way.

"As in the Tennessee Valley, decentralization of industry is one of the principal objectives and actual results have already appeared in this direction. In its governmental status and financial operations, the Central Electricity Board is closely comparable to the TVA. The board is an independent agency, standing on its own, with a separate budget, separate issuance of securities, and is free from usual governmental procedure."

The trip to Europe has also a direct connection with Mr. Lilienthal's position on the newly created National Power Policy Committee. Chairman Ickes, of the committee, has assigned him the problems of unification of power supply and the relations between public and private electric systems. In both of these the English board has had years of practical experience.

Conferences have been arranged for Mr. Lilienthal and Mr. Evans with Sir Andrew R. Duncan, chairman of the Central Electricity Board, and with Sir John Snell, G. B. E., chairman of the Electricity Commission of London.

The TVA officials also will visit Ireland to study the Shannon River hydro-electric development. This development has made progress with respect to rural electrification in a country where electricity had been heretofore very little used among farmers.

Inspection of the Shannon district will come first; the officials then will proceed to Dublin for a conference with Dr. F. S. Rishworth, chief engineer of the development. Following that they will go to London for 10 days of conference and inspections of the British Grid.

Following his return on September 14,

Mr. Lilienthal will prepare a report of his findings both for the TVA directors and for the National Power Policy Committee.

CONSIDER AMERICA'S MIGHTY RIVERS

(Continued from page 375)

cent of the products of the Northwest (wheat, apples, fir spars and salmon) are exported from this region. Now the Cascades are to be buried under a 50-mile-long lake extending up the river from Bonneville to the little town of The Dalles, 90 miles east of Portland. A nine-foot channel with ship locks around the dam will make the river navigable to this point. In his recent visit to Bonneville, President Roosevelt hinted that if it proves feasible, the government may later make the river navigable to ocean going vessels as far as The Dalles and to barges on up the river into the very heart of the wheat region.

The Bonneville Dam will not completely block the river. Uncle Sam is building a "fish ladder" here, as well as ship lock and a canal, in order that the salmon will be able to make their annual run up the Columbia to spawn.

Will Provide for Navigation

2. *Grand Coulee.* At Grand Coulee the situation is somewhat different. Irrigation rather than navigation or power was the original purpose in developing the Columbia at this point. Here the river winds through a high plateau extending eastward through Washington and Idaho and into Montana in a semi-arid plane. The soil is excellent but because there is not enough water to make it arable it is now either uninhabited or used only for grazing. To irrigate this potential wheat farm land (nearly 2,000 square miles) it will be necessary to erect a dam 357 feet high and 3,400 feet long, at a cost of \$172,000,000, and to submerge about 36 square miles under a lake. The completion of such a dam would require 13 years. When it was learned how much the irrigation project would cost, the government decided to lay the foundations for the dam now, but to build it only 152 feet high for the present, and to start producing power from it in 1937. The smaller dam will cost only \$63,000,000 and the dam can be built up higher later on, when funds are made available.

Navigation improvements are to be provided at Grand Coulee as well as at Bonneville. About 3,000 men are engaged on the preliminary excavation work and as soon as cement mixing begins there will be 10,000.

The low dam would produce 522,000 kilowatts and the high dam 1,900,000 kilowatts.

Presents Clashing Problems

The development of the Columbia River has been an outstanding political issue in both Washington and Oregon for a great many years. If the ultimate plan is completed the effect upon the economic life of the Northwest will be tremendous.

Now that actual construction has been started the dissension seems to have increased rather than slackened.

1. *Bonneville.* The territory around Portland is already greatly oversupplied with electric energy. Of the present installed capacity of 310,000 kilowatts, only 58 per cent, or 180,000 kilowatts, are now being sold. The proposed addition of 430,000 kilowatts at Bonneville will find no market, unless the new current is sold greatly below cost. The state and federal government is faced with the choice of selling the current at a very low price and meet the opposition of the existing power companies who claim that it is deliberately undercutting them in an effort to drive them out of business, or of finding a new market by bringing in new people and new industries which will use the surplus current at a price which will be more in line with the actual cost. The latter prospect greatly alarms the present business men of the territory. They protest that if new industries, "subsidized" by cheap government current, are brought in to compete with them, they will be worse off than they are now, and that Portland will reap none of the benefits from the \$31,000,000 of taxpayers' money being invested in that district. The result is that Oregon is split into two factions. One wants the state to handle the transmission and sale of the new current at low price, similar to the federal plan of the TVA. The other party, consisting of certain business interests backed by the power companies, wants the job managed locally through existing channels.

2. *Grand Coulee.* At Grand Coulee the fight is not over who shall operate the project, but over what type of project is desired. Here additional power is scarcely more needed than at Portland. What the people of this district do need and very much want is irrigation. They have seen what federal reclamation in the past 30 years has done for the nearby Yakima district, formerly as dry and barren as their own. Farm lands and not power are wanted from the Grand Coulee project. Consequently when President Roosevelt visited the site he was greeted with badges and banners and besiegings from all sides for the "high dam." This would require an additional expenditure of \$109,000,000, or more than twice the sum allocated to the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams together. If they don't get the high dam, eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana are going to be extremely disappointed; if they do get it, western Washington, notably Tacoma and Seattle, which have opposed the proposed electric competition from the start and were refused PWA funds for improving their municipal systems in favor of the Grand Coulee project, will be sorer than ever.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



IN MEMORIAM



John R. Lloyd, L. U. No. 1086

Whereas Local Union No. 1086, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our worthy Brother, John R. Lloyd, on June 15, 1934; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union pay tribute to his memory, by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of the memory of our departed Brother.

RAY MAYCUMBER,
C. V. WINTERMUTE,
Committee.

Dan Chisholm, L. U. No. 151

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 151 learn of the death of our faithful member, Brother Dan Chisholm, who died suddenly from sunstroke, Sunday, July 15, 1934, near Phoenix, Ariz. It is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union hereby extend to the relatives and friends of Brother Dan Chisholm their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives; a copy be spread on our minutes; a copy be sent to the official Journal of the order, for publication; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

R. A. ROSS, President.
E. J. DANIELS,
FRANK NELSON,
Committee.

Attest:
FRED F. DUNNE,
Recording Secretary.

Ralph E. Bennett, L. U. No. 83

Whereas it is with hearts filled with grief, that it becomes our sad duty to record the passing from our ranks of our Brother, Ralph E. Bennett; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 83 pays tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

FRED D. FERGUSON,
WALTER A. SMITH,
F. R. FOX,
Committee.

Harold R. Lind, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Harold R. Lind; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Lind Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of Brother Lind in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

F. B. Hilligoss, L. U. No. 124

Tomorrow in our organization will be an era without that dynamic personality that we had learned to respect and admire. Brooks Hilligoss has gone to that undefinable country from which no traveler returns. We will miss his straightforward honest convictions which he had the reputation of defending so gallantly. He would neither refuse nor be too exhausted to favor a friend. His opponent's courage was always admired by him. To say that a man had no opponents is to speak of a person that has no genuineness.

Brother Hilligoss was a tireless student, always informing himself so as to be better equipped to represent organized labor more as an engineer than merely a cog in the mechanical wheels of his industry.

His tireless effort and extravagant donation of his own time and pleasure have given our local organization a school for our apprentices that will always be an illustrious monument to his memory.

We salute a Brother who has gone to that region not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

With respect and admiration we resolve to extend his family our deepest sympathy in the hour that changes the darkness of human affairs to the dawn of a day of eternal happiness.

We resolve to drape our charter for 30 days in dedication to the solemn respect of a comrade, and also to record these respects on our minutes and official Journal, to be a memory safely secured in the archives of our organization.

We send a copy of this expression to the family as a very meager human expression of our feeling which we cannot fully express.

J. A. COSTELOW,
NEIL CALLAHAN,
FRANK REICHENAKER,
Committee.

G. W. Slade, L. U. No. 124

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, G. W. Slade, for many years the president of Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., and at the time of his death a member of the executive board, it is the desire of his friends and Brothers to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to the family of Brother George Slade; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory to our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

E. B. PEELE,
A. E. SMILEY,
E. G. BOTT,
Committee.

Lewis H. McIntosh, L. U. No. 76

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 76 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reports the death of Brother Lewis H. McIntosh who passed away July 18, 1934, who died as he lived, a true union man.

Local No. 76 will always cherish the memory of Brother McIntosh, who was a real pioneer in the labor movement and one who always stood for unionism, and who was fearless and upright in all his duties. Brother McIntosh was well known in the Brotherhood as he served this local union for many years as treasurer and had also attended several international conventions and

Whereas his long and intimate connections with this local will make his loss felt by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his Brother members of Local No. 76 extend our heartfelt sympathies to his family in their bereavement, that we stand in one minute's silent tribute; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family, a copy to our official Journal for publication, a copy be spread on

the minutes of this local union and its executive board, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. J. NEWTON,
W. MORRISSETTE,
R. ROY SMITH,
R. D. O'NEIL,
Committee.

John M. Lindsay, L. U. No. 21

As it has pleased the Almighty God to take from us one of our oldest members in Local Union No. 21, John M. Lindsay, we, the members of Local No. 21, are very much grieved at his going and extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; and therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this memorandum be sent to the bereaved wife and family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

JAMES J. CAVANAUGH,
WALTER G. FREEMAN,
Committee.

D. R. Cartmell, L. U. No. 1

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, D. R. Cartmell; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 1, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother, D. R. Cartmell, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINK,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

William T. Garvey, L. U. No. 1

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, William T. Garvey, a true Brother and a loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINK,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

William Ossenbaugh, L. U. No. 245

Whereas Local 245 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our friend and member, William Ossenbaugh, who departed from this life on August 9, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

H. H. SCHISSLER,
CARSON HARRIS,
ALBERT TRAVIS,
Committee.



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SHIPPING INTERESTS FORCED TO NOD TO LABOR

(Continued from page 380)

(2) That the shipbuilding code signed last year provides for an Industrial Relations Committee to be set up as agreed by the members of the industry on October 7, 1933, but that such an Industrial Relations Committee has not yet been so set up.

(3) That the provisions relating to labor in the shipbuilding industry code were less beneficial to labor than the Davis-Bacon Law or the Public Works Administration regulations, and that the zone rates for labor do not apply therein.

(4) That there has been failure to make satisfactory progress on the construction of naval vessels, which has resulted in the failure to employ the number of workers estimated with resultant injury to labor. This is due, it was testified, to failure to provide engineering plans and designs for construction; further, that no satisfactory progress has been made, and thousands of men have been left out of employment both in private and in navy yards on this new ship construction program until the private yards submit plans to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department approves these plans.

(5) That the naval progress sheets indicate that the shipbuilding program is considerably behind schedule on all 20 ship contracts heretofore awarded.

(6) That in the existing contracts the rules and regulations of the Public Works Administration are conditionally applicable, but that there is a special ruling by the Public Works Administrator to the effect that the shipbuilding contracts shall follow the code and not Bulletin 51 of the PWA regulations as relating to labor matters.

(7) That the PWA Labor Advisory Board has ruled that if the code is not deemed to be in effect on the shipbuilding program, that the labor questions arising therefrom shall be referred to the Wagner Labor Board.

(8) That the shipbuilding code is not functioning, and there is no provision in the code for properly assessing the industry for the expenses of operating the code.

(9) That it is the opinion of the code administrator that a revision of the code should be made before the letting of the August 15th contracts in the interests of all parties concerned including labor and the shipbuilding companies.

I have attempted to summarize only the salient points of the testimony.

If the facts set forth therein are correct and accurate, it would seem that the summary action ought to be taken by the Navy Department to clarify the wage rates and working conditions under which the shipbuilding program is to be carried out before the letting of the next contracts.

If the code is to apply, and if it is unsatisfactory to labor, and if no stipulations are to be incorporated into the contracts requiring adherence to prevailing wage rates and the establishment of sat-

isfactory working conditions, then it is clear that in the public interest either the code should be revised before the letting of the contracts or provisions ought to be written into the contract compelling compliance with PWA regulations or with some other governmental regulations which set adequate standards of wages and conditions of work.

It is, therefore, my opinion, and I strongly urge upon you as recommendations for your consideration,

(1) That your Department urge and try to arrange for a revision of the code satisfactory to labor before receiving bids on or letting the August 15th contracts.

(2) That in such revision the Navy Department insist upon the inclusion of a provision setting forth the power and authority of the Industrial Relations Board already created by the code (but not now functioning) with a budget approved by the Administrator, providing for financing by the Code Authority of the activities of this board.

(3) That if the above notion be impossible or for any reason not feasible, then the Navy Department with the co-operation of the Public Works Administration ought to promulgate rules and regulations by which wages and working conditions may be maintained at prevailing scales and high standards and incorporate the same into the contracts.

(4) That, in no event, should the Navy Department proceed with the letting of these contracts until the labor questions now pending are resolved by some definite contractual understanding with the contractors.

I know you will understand, my dear Mr. Secretary, that in forwarding you the testimony adduced at the hearings, together with a summary of the more important facts presented, and suggested recommendations, that I am acting in the public interest with an eye solely to the performance of my duty and with no desire to appear to be interfering in matters concerning which the Navy Department has original and ultimate jurisdiction.

Trusting that you may be able to give this matter your immediate attention, so that the conditions complained of hereinabove indicated may be rectified before the letting of the August 15th contracts, and with kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) DAVID I. WALSH,
Chairman.



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Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 11 TO AUGUST 10, 1934

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	73495 75281	48	417392 417476	114	48298 48300	203	630735 630737	317	17454 17485
1	61548 61553	50	222238	114	235201 235202	204	237512 237518	318	81930
1	132976 132980	50	271131 271200	115	86910 86915	205	174713 174732	318	922175 922200
1	204875 205352	51	218265	116	37251 37254	208	199712 199719	318	969601
1	963855 963856	51	960382 960420	116	866848 866892	208	884459 884473	321	934122 934133
2	144845 144854	52	295349 295353	117	238527 238568	209	600638 600659	322	254589 254593
2	331221 331380	52	296251 296406	120	319155 319170	210	369851 369933	322	958824 958831
3	A-3-H, 66	52	345204 345734	121	245334	211	12322	323	1822 1828
3	A-4-H, 99-200	52	346235 346500	121	964540 964592	211	307741 307790	323	2751 2752
3	A-4-H, 210-259	52	380951 381610	122	219576 219660	211	374241 374320	323	137815 137890
3	A-4-H, 401-466	53	463531 463596	124	160933 160940	212	18094 18100	325	9946
3	A-4-H, 601-645	54	193683 193748	124	434017 434250	212	51058 51060	325	137026 137081
3	B-H, 72-75	54	207018 207023	124	466501 466580	212	200932 201216	326	257458 257566
3	B-J, 940-989	55	917343 917371	125	29794 29799	212	301666 301668	328	130762 130820
3	C-J, 3-57	56	66345 66347	125	333326 333704	213	46607 46650	331	897948 897958
3	C-J, 201	56	904010 904031	128	147777 147787	213	47409 47456	333	304948 305028
3	D-J, 94-96	57	318148 318179	128	215881	213	131298 131299	335	87763 87769
3	A-J, 689-800	58	401 600	130	145539 145549	213	277062 277429	338	908596 908605
3	A-J, 858-2137	58	31501 31640	130	216601	214	45106 45108	339	47695 47739
3	A-J, 2201-2254	58	138364 138505	130	415431 415650	214	316976 317090	340	348044 348121
3	A-J, 2401-2460	58	150586 150750	130	449426 449607	214	942375 942384	341	50311 50312
3	O-A, 4156-4320	58	150921 151152	133	303832 303881	215	903172 903203	341	283947 283953
3	X-G, 39452-39551	58	430851 430980	134	54186 54229	217	56393 56400	342	644544 644551
4	39298 39300	58	453001 453365	134	118927 118927	217	252901	343	40835 40838
4	254101 254104	59	330363 330461	134	120329 120651	219	913279 913284	343	949580 949594
5	373524 373580	60	444751 444845	134	211824 212171	222	108827 108842	344	651997 652010
5	396901 396967	64	13515	134	212393 212732	223	12634 12690	347	203883 203945
5	398169 398400	64	46958 47022	134	215273 215579	224	299451 299499	348	273845 273933
6	141762 141795	64	419606 419748	134	216765 217047	225	654178 654190	349	77199 77200
6	291560 291795	65	437609 437760	134	217805 218250	226	952029 952050	349	269331 269438
7	187356 187467	66	175199 175500	134	218494 219000	228	890232 890233	349	399175 399255
8	8283 8335	66	178501 178508	134	351001 351750	229	625779 625791	350	937591 937599
8	82856 82924	66	256558 256650	134	351751 352500	230	220173 220213	351	197772 197775
8	19208	66	321310 321324	134	352501 353250	231	473251 473290	352	447751 447937
9	105701 105750	66	435001 435005	134	353251 354000	232	253201 253222	353	98989 99000
9	143283 143315	67	937377 937399	134	354001 354496	235	886561 886565	353	143798 144000
9	270775 270806	68	162279 162300	134	354751 355203	236	937857 937860	353	367501 367551
9	378101 378218	68	436651 436654	134	730792 730873	237	16802	353	400651 400671
9	458251 458608	68	440287 440375	135	962436 962449	237	231011 231035	354	193428 235890
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14	37299 37311	73	22265	136	212615 212620	239	678595 678596	357	53629 948617
16	217104 217140	73	456062 456132	136	377663 377721	240	858298 858315	359	948615 248919
16	313225 313338	76	205976 206035	138	298677 298715	241	386257 386280	360	248913 947585
17	438531 439010	77	266611 266683	139	146491 146547	243	139137 139141	360	947546 712348
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18	255877 255899	80	891591 891600	145	431598 431628	246	650699 650700	369	203341 448674
18	348822 349198	80	965401 965413	145	464268 464328	246	967501 967520	369	448581 939683
20	232881 232928	81	231923 231969	150	954138 954167	247	318443 318457	370	939677 897685
20	301687 301639	82	48305	151	47720 47722	253	897099 897130	371	897677 655950
21	254069 254098	82	147575 147750	151	152123 152127	254	905122 905133	373	20582 130378
22	324955 325016	82	390001 390020	151	341568 341807	255	56789 56793	377	130329 906956
22	418990 419036	83	64887 64891	152	779719 779730	256	204342 204365	377	238654 238657
24	171907	83	157581 157583	153	31207	256	904902 904920	379	906943 380192
24	945057 945058	83	450124 450371	153	148105 148122	257	917008 917026	380	238654 380192
25	256151 256500	84	76399 76412	156	950228 950269	259	5663 5670	380	443674 380192
25	210725 210767	84	306890 306953	159	156520 156574	259	223601 223643	382	580161 888558
26	224873 225000	84	905829 905882	160	252001 252022	263	235520 235543	389	888531 943390
26	255001 255211	86	29272 29273	160	271351 271366	265	263625 263635	393	943368 649153
26	75704 75732	86	302963 303140	161	903398 903413	267	61140 61145	394	649138 231687
26	371327 371486	86	395911 396023	163	8867 8909	268	417586 417596	397	231649 874363
27	185334 185336	87	885995 886000	163	13051 13052	269	87476 87518	400	874324 949077
28	5258 5279	88	475340 475363	164	140968 141000	270	86296 86311	401	949053 626563
28	129160	90	372053 373040	164	141011 141380	271	592096 592105	403	626559 960124
28	258198 258215	91	237400 237447	164	270901 271090	275	963057 963073	405	960099 680645
28	398571 398751	91	267391 267421	166	213336 213352	276	572127 572186	406	680621 618484
30	645821 645826	93	935154 935161	166	926511 926558	278	24608 24623	407	618479 127345
31	218700 218721	94	940261 940273	169	631688 631694	278	28826 28851	408	127286 172053
31	326972 327048	95	234942 234954	173	651814 651821	280	639581 639590	409	172014 145449
33	63247 63251	96	29742 29760	174	628499 628555	281	252457 402587	413	145449 208202
34	39942 39952	96	81953 82036	175	18741 18826	281	402543 642566	413	208158 936453
34	339088 339166	98	90372 90379	175	38803 38844	285	642559 219461	415	936453 963373
34	435941 436016	98	91018 91698	175	652621 653700	286	219459 635060	416	963348 61232
35	88301 88362	98	374806 375212	176	25294 25350	288	52506 52508	417	61232 33041
36	21941 21945	99	301298 301481	177	86638 86676	288	791091 791143	418	159493 159500
36	947294 947345	99	399901 399943	177	164701 164742	290	960943 960951	418	320032 320143
37	375751 375765	(TriPLICATE)		177	333878 333900	292	144057 144082	421	7721 7740
37	458994 459000	100	26770 26778	178	19153 19158	292	181891 182250	424	944492 202114
38	136691 136694	100	36937 36943	180	48680	292	443251 443490	425	202107 951333
38	373151 373650	100	282829 282892	180	241501 241553	293	309039 309046	426	951333 250144
38	393036 393280	101	284566 284573	180	951851 951900	295	918164 918176	427	250133 958884
38	420901 421210	103	30051 30062	181	129296 129446	296	653219 653226	427	958884 938873
38	805048 805051	103	126644 126655	183	895404 895418	300	625259 625261	428	938862 18953
39	16310	103	261904 263297	184	150946	301	274140 274149	429	18951 191891
39	134938 135000	103	345011 345320	184	444498 444509	302	290335 290351	429	231301 231341
39	251442 251443	104	311741 311950	185	325721 325782	304	528417 528420	429	885883 943130
39	305251 305392	105	700382 700402	186	957668 957698	304	249216 947974	430	943112 193314
40	158376 158460	106	202756 202759	190	227857 227869	307	628750 628760	437	222048 222088
40	386401 386510	106	230437 230465	199	951114 951130	308	211230 211241	438	213072 213102
40	387583 387900	107	182702 182712	191	935246 935253	309	180651 180750	438	926217 926270
40	439892 440250	107	226485 226501	193	60946 60947	309	438228 438452	440	913950 913960
40	467251 467840	107	962777 962810	193	343895 344032	309	462751 462806	443	893188 893208
42	629521 629531	108	85354 85360	194	438932 439211	311	10401 10500	444	285749 340514
43	128992 129000	108	382532 382600	194	160920 161056	311	400501 400513	445	240901 240917
43	385501 385583	109	892947 8						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
452	906674	906678	586	228314	228330	724	212741	212801	997	267751	267760
453	251701	251731	588	384014	384052	724	925867	925987	1002	953906	953953
457	759845		589	243184	243192	728	900995	901007	1021	79918	79923
458	937162	937183	589	369070	369120	729	622630	622636	1024	184938	185005
459	228157	228264	590	950751	950770	731	935028	935050	1025	649597	649601
459	234013	234020	591	953491	953507	732	925636	925683	1032	932795	932804
460	615986	615989	594	912127	912140	734	82864	82867	1036	157225	
461	864436	864459	595	158555	158568	734	372232	372380	1036	236709	236723
465	55521		595	441895	442058	735	663415	663418	1037	24291	24465
465	157477	157500	597	895897	895909	736	967201	967205	1037	129855	
465	465751	465805	599	932616	932630	743	1564	1569	1047	698000	698023
466	308326	308345	600	930628	930632	743	690574	690600	1054	234619	234625
468	660424		601	148623	148627	757	946020	946035	1057	482677	482691
470	84548	84564	601	931740	931761	758	240611	240643	1072	858967	858980
471	922340	922369	602	20849	20862	758	270161	270166	1086	21350	21407
471	244051		602	42320	42324	760	145751	145814	1086	29421	
474	194661	194734	602	934680	934701	760	215807	215820	1087	19682	19683
475	941463	941475	611	27274	27286	762	968101	968115	1091	941864	941881
477	946898	946909	614	732164	732169	763	959166	959207	1095	532133	532158
479	225158	225164	615	239701	239706	764	227743	227765	1099	645431	645434
479	617021	617044	616	229211	229220	766	961230	961237	1101	940606	940617
480	8030	8041	617	795404	795417	770	81635	(81636)	1105	241051	241052
481	445582	445699	620	956422	956427			(Original)	1105	902157	902185
482	615678	615681	621	921327	921343	770	379588	379638	1108	81832	81840
483	207221	207299	622	584732	584739	772	702463	702464	1131	949859	949866
488	31257	31287	623	868966	868993	773	901604	901626	1135	647635	647657
488	94945	94992	625	259560	259581	774	77718	77720	1144	81499	81510
493	896456	896470	630	948066	948080	774	925021	925075	1144	86716	86717
496	899745	899748	631	7818		784	468001	468010	1147	252601	252608
497	204481	204491	631	904672	904709	784	936286	936300	1147	944071	944100
499	960625	960663	632	925266	925287	787	626984	627000	1151	85530	85533
499	255257	255264	633	240001	240012	787	964201	964208	1151	657960	657965
500	239401	239440	634	958541	958546	792	919380	919393	1154	4650	4651
500	956061	956100	635	306109	306140	794	39647	39648	1154	963632	963648
501	94565	94568	637	212880	212894	794	149040		1156	32098	32149
501	190447	190500	637	894792	894824	794	175563	175574			
501	377251	377437	640	168435	168496	794	434432	434497			
501	396397	396535	643	961569	961585	798	955052	955067			
502	53457		644	933258	933273	802	237011	237018			
502	885406	885416	644	47698	47615	807	236143	236187			
504	813921	813929	648	86029	86082	807	266257				
506	902731	902737	648	420269	420291	809	49765	49769			
508	429688	429704	649	328661	328705	811	64708	64712			
509	669276	669284	650	253801	253808	813	930337	930349			
510	35254	35259	653	931482	931503	817	127863	127882			
512	231707	231715	660	924634	924654	817	344743	344983			
512	902492	902509	661	198151	198164	819	892357	892369			
515	631807	631816	661	240306	240313	820	144781	144786			
517	46804	46805	664	897520	897540	824	237611	237619			
517	642230	642239	666	260435	260510	835	225028	225030			
520	959744	959757	668	74971	74984	840	623072	623083			
521	234282	234283	670	176131	176132	844	234019	234023			
521	919922	919982	671	923526	923552	848	228676	228707			
522	902058	902089	672	239871	239879	848	242568	242573			
526	945679	945689	672	929722	929727	850	746377	746380			
527	954941	954976	673	67230		851	930968	930982			
528	44496	44499	673	663335	663350	854	81320				
529	47892	47898	676	83276	83284	854	721948	721971			
530	616166	616175	677	20141		855	236438	236467			
532	43836		677	874836	874880	855	247465	247476			
532	315941	316028	678	227419	227438	857	620535	620547			
536	905447	905455	678	241957	241958	862	921754	921780			
537	169486	169497	679	955518	955523	863	908064	908074			
538	18977	18988	680	957033	957040	864	92727	92787			
539	908360	908367	681	641911	641919	865	93394	93490			
540	900403	900422	683	226338	226381	870	671880	671914			
541	893441	893445	684	934406	934421	873	909462	909470			
544	42506	42501	685	604345	604370	885	254401	254411			
545	952533	952585	687	252301	252317	885	944336	944400			
548	621169	621175	688	890760	890760	886	442554	442579			
549	131618	131673	690	238416	238441	890	239111	239121			
551	66507	66509	690	384751	384915	890	265951	265998			
552	95749	95758	690	924290	924300	892	959435	959452			
553	226811	226822	693	896874	896886	900	888994	889001			
553	241366		694	133872	133908	902	53404				
554	898274	898281	695	241209	241230	902	954765	954792			
555	899567	899578	697	324294	324429	912	6167	6177			
556	340173	340194	697	435159	435376	912	191130	191250			
557	942714	942722	698	233101	233117	912	398251	398258			
558	216403	216450	701	159342	159369	914	170236	170249			
558	232201	232247	702	245551	245561	915	75991	75996			
558	899374	899400	704	159897	159918	918	230108	230146			
559	78007	78014	706	238054	238058	919	6723108	6723116			
559	85967	85976	706	923709	923717	937	672353	672367			
561	66738	66741	707	7063		940	217987	217988			
561	198493	198566	707	891256	891281	940	225673	225698			
564	740977	740989	709	89252	89254	948	31648	31654			
567	89801	89845	710	652702	652716	948	182627	182677			
568	54145		711	342872	342936	948	242355	242380			
568	370526	370541	712	368920	368940	949	246819	246821			
570	16461	16468	713	26540	26545	949	941271	941285			
571	950421	950427	713	112801	113000	953	912745	912751			
574	24043		713	289811	289814	956	83863	83868			
574	28281	28284	714	657456	657460	958	657488	657491			
574	285246	285341	717	5290	5250	963	313551	313561			
580	52773	52781	717	9846	9849	972					

MISSING

40	805668-679.
128	147778.
184	150943-945.
292	182091-093.
343	40834, 40836.
359	948616.
453	54298-54300.
548	621173-174.
571	950426.
574	28280.
602	42319.
687	252311-315.
706	238056-057, 923711-923715.
724	212839-840.
764	227763.
890	265958, 961-962, 967-970, 973, 975, 977-980, 983-984, 991, 997.
988	222513, 515.

VOID

3-A-4-H, 99, 150, 175, 222.
C-J, 30.
A-J, 690, 748, 1053, 1350, 1367, 1594, 1602, 1740,

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Boys, oh, boys! We are certainly feeling good this month as we sort over the material for this column. We have several promising new contributors and many good stories of the amusing and amazing things that happen—on every job. And we certainly are pleased at the prompt response from one of our radio Brothers to that little hint we dropped last month!

* * *

Here's a couple of true stories of the job, that happened in St. Louis.

Boy, Page Mr. Webster

A tinner and his helper were working on the ceiling of a local theater. Both were on the scaffolding while a rehearsal was in progress down on the stage.

Tinner: Boy, the acoustics of this theater are sure fine.

Helper: Aw, gwan! What do you mean acoustics?

Tinner: Say, don't you know what acoustics means?

Helper: Sure, them's the sticks you use to knock the balls around down at the pool hall.

* * *

Some Piano Mover!

Way back in "23" in the balmy days of broadcasting, the telephone company was making a pickup for one of the St. Louis stations from one of the local theaters. The piano was too loud, so the operator dropped the level by adding the equivalent of an 11-mile line loss to the circuit. In his report following the broadcast, he wrote:

"The music was too loud so I moved the piano back 11 miles!"

W. F. LUDGATE,
Chairman, Radio Division, L. U. No. 1.

* * *

Brother Arnold Fox is one of the most proficient yarn-spinners around this column, and here's another proof of it:

The Timid Soul

Brother Jellybean has heard that in New York any traffic cop who serves less than five summonses a day is presumed to be neglecting his duty, while those who hand out the most tickets get the new motorcycles whenever motorcycles are available.

Having to drive to the city about the end of the spell of weather we had last February (remember?), he brushed up on the traffic regulations (obtainable at any police station free of charge) put chains on all four tires and drove into the city and down Fourth Avenue silently chanting, "Who's afraid of the big bad cop, the big bad cop, the big bad cop?"

Stopping at 25th Street for the red light in perfect order, as he thought, and pondering how best to get to headquarters, one block east on a west-bound street, he suddenly caught the eye of the poker-faced cop, who surveyed him critically, walked over to him, and turned his back.

When the light changed to green, the cop whistled, signaled to everyone else to go ahead, and turning again to the shivering Brother, he asked, "What do they charge you for them skid-chains for a Ford?"

ARNOLD FOX,
L. U. No. 3.

And here's a good piece of "observation" from another Local No. 3 Brother.

Abbreviation

I went down to the shore of the sea,
Where dimpled damsels, fair and slim,
Giggle merrily with gayety 'n' glee,
Exhibiting a graceful swim.

And I scrutinized with critical eyes
The abbreviated apparel on display;*
Neptune's daughters, in disguise,
With the true spirit of NRA!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

*'Tis fortunate, indeed, that my wife can't read English!

* * *

And "Duke," we are sorry this arrived too late for last month, and hope Brother Maiberger is enjoying the fruits of victory with the rest of Local No. 245.

To Our Vice President, George Maiberger, of L. U. No. 245

On June the first at the break of dawn
Yours was one of the happy lot,
But as time changed dawn to afternoon
You were on a spotless hospital cot.

Just one small moment changed all this scene
From one of merriment to sorrow,
For one may smile and laugh today,
Yet his friends be sad tomorrow.

But fate played a hand in your case, "Red,"
A good man will never stay down.
It was a blow to your friends as the news was spread,
Your friends, "Red," from all over town.

Mrs. Maiberger, I know, was not prepared
For the blow that news had caused,
As your car pulled into the driveway,
And the driver (not you) then paused.

Then hours of suspense, both at phone and ward,
Then tidings that you would survive,
Brought back again those smiles of yore,
Unchanged now that you are alive.

The Mrs., too, has found herself;
She wears that smile as of old,
And whistles and sings at her work once more,
As my visits at your home have told.

The weeks at your bedside had told on her,
Her own pains were hidden while at your side;
But now that you are home with her, "Red,"
'Tis history now, those hours that she cried.

Those burns we thought would cripple you
Are healing up just fine,
And before many days are gone we hope
You'll be with us on the line.

The vacant chair at the meeting hall
Needs you as much as we.
The conditions for which you fought so hard
Are now in part a reality.
THE "DUKE" OF TOLEDO.

A new contributor, and we think he knows his stuff.

Ballade of a Pain in the Neck

The chap who talks aloud in movie show
Is first of my pet hates to take the rap.
And next the lads who won't pay what they owe

To me who lent them money. What a sap.
And there's the friend who greets you with a slap
On sunburned back, that leaves you paralyzed.

And newspapers, that at the New Deal yap
Give me a pain, distinctly localized.

The guy next door who bleeps his radio
On Sundays when I like to take a nap.
The goof who drives on narrow roads so slow—

Around his bean a wrench I'd like to wrap.
The smothered hook that lands my drive in trap.

The 10-ounce stein with collar oversized.
And sticky kids that climb into my lap
Give me a pain, distinctly localized.

Envoy

And I consider it a great mishap
To hear "The Flying Trapeze" vocalized.
And all the radio crooners on the map
Give me a pain, distinctly localized.

"SLEEPY STEVE,"
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Providence is a Virtue

This is a true story, and the incident happened close to the small town of Three Rivers, Manitoba, Canada.

A telephone gang, working for the Manitoba government telephone, were under canvas during the fall of 1921. A Scotchman, right from the old country, whom we naturally called "Scotty", was always bumming tobacco, cigarettes, and even chewing tobacco. His persistency kept him well supplied at all times, until the boys thought it was time to call a showdown. One of the men tackled "Scotty" and asked him why he was always bumming tobacco and never bought his own smokes. Perfectly nonchalant, he replied:

"Why, mon, dinna ye ken I am trying to save up a good stake for the winterr?"

W. H. LEWIS,
L. U. No. 723, Fort Wayne.

* * *

Incomplete Preferred

Recently, down on Fulton Street, a bum stepped up to me and asked me for the price of a cup of coffee. He didn't look as if coffee was his favorite drink, so I called his bluff and walked him down in front of a restaurant window which bore this sign:

"Complete Fish Dinner, 25 Cents."

"No money," I said, "But I'll take you in there and buy you a dinner."

He looked at the sign in disgust.

"Pardner," he said, "I never could eat a complete fish. The heads an' tails always bothered me. Just gimme a dime and call it square."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3.



IT IS JUST AS HARD TO ACHIEVE
HARMONIOUS AND CO-OPERATIVE
ACTION AMONG HUMAN BEINGS AS
IT IS TO CONQUER THE FORCES OF
NATURE. ONLY THROUGH THE SUB-
MERGING OF INDIVIDUAL DESIRES
INTO UNSELFISH AND PRACTICAL CO-
OPERATION CAN CIVILIZATION GROW.

—FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

